The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Great Battle Between the Austrian and Italian Armies.

The Italians Defeated after a Long and Bloody Engagement.

They Sustain Heavy Losses and are Forced to Recross the Mincio.

A Son of Victor Emmanuel and Several of His Generals Wounded.

The Austrians Capture Several Cannon and Two Thousand Prisoners.

Six Hundred Austrian Prisoners Sent to Milan.

Great Courage and Endurance Displayed by Both Armies.

The Italians Overwhelmed by Superior Numbers.

The Advance of Gen. Cialdini Postponed.

No Fighting Yet Reported in the North.

Probable Capitulation of the Hanoverian Army.

The steamship *Saxonia* brings news of a decisive battle between the Italians under Victor Emmanuel, and the Austrian army. After a long and bloody engagement the Italians were defeated and forced to retire across the Mincio, leaving several guns and many prisoners in the hands of the Austrians.

Full details of the battle, and of other military movements in Italy and Germany, will be found in the following dispatches:

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Heavy Battle Between the Italian and Austrian Armies—The Latter Completely Victorious—The Italians Recross the Mincio.

THE FIRST DISPATCHES.

VENICE, Saturday, June 23.

According to the announcements made by Austrian outposts, the Italian army passed the Mincio this morning near Goito, and are advancing slowly to Roverbella.

GOITO, Saturday, June 23.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio to-day, without meeting any resistance from the Austrians.

VERONA, Saturday, June 23—10 P. M.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Austrian Pulz Brigade reached the outlying forts of Verona without loss, having been pushed back by a greatly superior force of Italian cavalry, which, however, did not charge.

The Italians advancing upon both banks of the Mincio, toward Peschiera, were repulsed by a short cannonade from the outer forts of that stronghold.

Judging from the preparations upon the Lower Po, Cialdini will throw bridges across to-night, near Polesella.

VERONA, Sunday, June 24—2 P. M.

A great battle has been in progress since the morning between the Italians and Austrians.

Both wings of the Italian army have already been repulsed.

ITALIAN DISPATCHES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Sunday Evening, June 24.

A desperate engagement has just taken place in front of Verona, lasting almost the whole day. The First Army Corps, which was intended to occupy positions between Peschiera and Verona, did not succeed in the attack.

The Second and Third Army Corps were unable to deliver the First Corps from the assault it had to sustain against an overwhelming force.

The two latter corps are almost intact.

BRESCIA, Monday, June 25.

The First Italian Army Corps attacked the Austrian positions near Peschiera yesterday.

The Cerale division suffered very heavy losses. Gen. Cerale was wounded.

The engagement was prolonged, and the *definitive result not unfavorable, the Italian corps having maintained their positions.*

Prince Amadeus was slightly wounded, and has arrived at Brescia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 25—4:10 P. M.

The left wing and centre of the royal troops had crossed the Mincio, and were marching in the direction of Valeggio and Villafranca, when they were vigorously attacked by the Austrians with their full and combined forces. The Italian positions were captured and recaptured, the royal troops displaying great valor in the presence of the overwhelming forces of Austria.

In the evening the royal troops still occupied Goito, Volta, Gavriana and Solferino.

During yesterday the Italians sustained great losses. Prince Amadeus, Gen. Cerale and others were more or less seriously wounded, and Gen. Villarey was killed.

Prince Humbert performed prodigies of valor.

The news respecting Prince Amadeus is reassuring.

Gen. Cialdini, with his whole army, continues to occupy positions on the Po.

Six hundred Austrian prisoners, officers and soldiers, have been sent to Milan.

ITALY STILL HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

FLORENCE, June 26.

The Florence newspapers are unanimous in proclaiming the unshakable resolution of the country to make every sacrifice in prosecuting to the utmost the war against Austria until the complete liberation of Venetia by the arms of Italy has been accomplished. They assert that the want of success which attended the first attempt is but a new motive for redoubled energy and perseverance, and they declare that the country has full confidence in the army, nothing doubting but that it will achieve a brilliant revenge.

According to the same journals the Italian fleet is impatient for action, and the army is in good discipline, and anxious to be again confronted with the enemy.

The fresh troops under Gen. Cialdini are awaiting further orders, and the volunteers are burning to repeat their recent success at Ladrone.

Public opinion is calm and determined.

Evening.

No news has been received from the army since that dated yesterday evening.

Prince Amadeus is better, and hopes are entertained of the recovery of Gen. Cerale.

The wounds received by other officers of high rank are not serious.

THE RETREAT ACROSS THE MINCIO.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 26.

The *Moniteur* of this morning, in its bulletin, confirms the intelligence that the Italian army under King Victor Emmanuel has been forced to recross the Mincio. It adds that Gen. Cialdini has not yet crossed the Po.

Official Austrian Dispatches.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH NO. 1.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 24.

The Archduke Albrecht has forwarded the following dispatch to the Emperor:

"The Austrian army, while advancing toward the Mincio, was attacked to-day by the forces under the command of King Victor Emmanuel. Our army carried Montevento by assault, and Custozza at the close of the engagement at 5 P. M.

Our forces took several cannon and many prisoners, and behaved with extraordinary valor and endurance.

The King employed in the attack the three corps of the Army of the Mincio and the reserve.

Prince Amadeus and many Generals were wounded.

The enemy appears to have brought all his troops in succession under fire.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH—NO. 2.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, ZERARE, Monday, June 25.

The Imperial troops have repulsed the enemy at all points, after a hot fight, not without considerable losses. Custozza was taken by storm, which caused *a fresh struggle before that position, in which 2,000 Italians were taken prisoners.*

The troops are animated by the best spirit.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH—NO. 3.

The Austrian flotilla on the Lago di Garda, numbering six gunboats, have cannonaded the enemy's intrenchments on the Lombard shore without sustaining any losses.

On the 23d inst. the enemy in great force crossed the Po at several points below Polesella. The Imperial outposts withdrew and came upon a reconnoitring party upon the line of Curtalone, which they drove back, taking several prisoners.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH—NO. 4.

VIENNA, Monday, June 25—11:40 A. M.

The Archduke Albert telegraphs from Zerdare, yesterday evening, as follows:

The Imperial army debouched at daybreak from Verona, occupied the heights of San Giustina, Soma and Sommacampagna, and attacked with a change of front toward the south, the enemy's columns which were advancing on the line of Salionaze to Sommacampagna in considerable force, with much artillery. The Imperial troops repulsed the enemy at all points after a very severe and bloody struggle. Finally, Custozza was taken by assault. All the troops fought with extraordinary bravery. They captured several guns and about 2,000 prisoners, and are animated by the best spirit.

On the 23d inst. the garrison of Mantua made a sortie upon the enemy's corps of observation at Curtatone, repulsed it, and took several prisoners."

RETREAT OF THE ITALIANS ACROSS THE MINCIO.

VIENNA, Monday, June 25.

The following telegram has been received from the Archduke Albert, dated this morning: "The enemy's forces driven back by our army, recrossed the Mincio yesterday morning. The Imperial army is in the best condition and in excellent spirits."

The battle of yesterday is called by the Archduke the Battle of Custozza.

Further Details of the Battle.

PARIS, June 26.

A private despatch, dated Florence, 25th inst., gives the following account of the battle of Custozza, fought on Sunday:

"A great battle was fought yesterday between Verona and Mantua. The King had passed the Mincio the day before yesterday with ten divisions. One of the wings moved towards Peschiera, where it drove back a part of the garrison. The great body of the army marched on Verona, under the command of the King. At Custozza it met the Austrians reinforced by the garrison of Verona and a part of the troops *en echelon* on the Po. After a desperate battle, which lasted the whole of the day, the Italian army was forced to recross the Mincio. King Victor Emmanuel, after having effected his retreat, reëstablished his headquarters at Brescia. It is asserted that the chief object of the attack by the army under the King's command was to force the Austrians to quiet the line of the Po, that Gen. Cialdini might cross the river with his Corps d'Armée, which was to move on Rovigo. It is not known whether Cialdini succeeded in effecting the passage."

Further details state:

"The battle took place at Montenotta and Custozza. The King moved on Castenaldo, hoping to find the Austrians there, who were on the Adige. The Austrians took Montenotta and Custozza by assault, which had been occupied by eight Italian divisions. They made 2,000 prisoners. Gen. Cerale is severely wounded. Prince Amadeus's wound is slight. The passage of the Po by Gen. Cialdini is confirmed. A strong Austrian detachment, descending from Bermio to the Valteline, is moving towards Milan."

The Disastrous Results of the Battle for the Italians—Influence of the King's Defeat on Cialdini's Movements.

From the London Times, June 26.

The defeat of the Italian army in front of Verona *was even more complete than the first Austrian telegrams had led us to apprehend.* We have now the bulletins of both parties, and they agree on all essential points. Meagre and vague as telegraphic brevity and technical reserve necessarily make them, *these dispatches reflect great honor on the truthfulness, moderation and dignity of the belligerents on either side.* There is no paltry attempt on the part of the Italians to disguise or palliate the magnitude of their disaster, no unseemly exultation on the part of the Austrians, not one word of disparagement of the foe. By being just and even generous toward one another, these combatants seem to act upon that wise maxim which teaches us to deal with enemies as with men who may at some future period become friends.

The Italian army, divided into three corps and a reserve—making up a force of from 80,000 to 90,000 combatants—after crossing the Mincio at Goito and other points on Saturday afternoon, and sending reconnoitring parties toward Peschiera and Verona, encamped for the night at some place beyond Roverbella, equidistant from the two fortresses. On the ensuing morning an attempt was made upon those high positions of Sona, Somma Campagna and Santa Giustina, which commands the fifteen miles' railway line joining the two strongholds, positions which played a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1848. The object of the Italians was evidently to take possession of the railway, so as to isolate Peschiera and secure a basis of operations against Verona. The Austrians, however, who were massed in great force at Verona, sallied forth from the place at daybreak, and, anticipating the Italian movements, took up their position upon those hills, which are now everywhere bristling with bastions and redoubts, and may be looked upon as mere outworks of the two citadels, extending from the gates of one to those of the other. After a severe and bloody, or, as the Italians describe it, "desperate" struggle, which lasted nearly the whole day—that longest of Summer days—the Imperial army was victorious along the whole line. They stormed the summit of Montevento, where the Italians held out the longest, and at the close of the engagement, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, they also carried the position of Custozza, a spot fatal to Italian arms in their encounter with Radetzki in July, 1848. The victors captured several guns and about 2,000 prisoners, and behaved, as the Archduke Albert's bulletin assures us, and as we may readily believe, with even more than their ordinary bravery and endurance. On the same evening the Italian army was obliged to recross the Mincio.

The Italian accounts of the engagement present no points of material difference. According to them the First Army Corps was sent forward to occupy some positions between Peschiera and Verona, but, being surrounded by superior forces, it "failed to effect its purpose," and the description given of its losses in the contest leaves us little doubt that it was all but annihilated. The Second and Third Corps, unable—it is not said for what reason—to advance to its rescue, were still in the evening "almost intact." It was also stated from Brescia that the army had maintained its position; but there is little doubt that it had to withdraw across the Mincio later in the night. The Italians had several of their Generals wounded, among others the King's second son, Prince Amadeus, who has arrived at Brescia.

The Italians, we are assured, behaved with great heroism, and no doubt, although they lost the day, they came off without loss of honor. An advance across the Mincio, right into the heart of the Quadrilateral, *is an enterprise which no other European army would, under such circumstances, have ventured upon, but a frenzy to do something seems to have possessed the whole Italian nation, and the men in command could think of nothing better than dashing their heads against those formidable stone walls.* There may be bravery in so desperate an attempt to take the bull by the horns, but we believe it would be impossible for the King or La Marmora to say what results they expected from their ill-conceived and worse executed attempt. It was a battle in which they staked the very existence of their army, while their enemies in the worst event ran no other risk *than that of a safe and leisurely retreat behind the shelter of their bastions.* The least that may be said of it is, that, like the Balaklava charge, "*C'était beau, mais ce n'était pas la guerre.*" Ever since 1848 and 1849 the Austrians have strained every nerve to strengthen those four citadels, and have extended their outworks so that the line between Peschiera and Verona especially is a vast intrenched camp. There is every probability, also, that the Italians were on this occasion outnumbered by their enemies; for the Austrians have from 200,000 to 250,000 men in Venetia, and as they had in their hands that most formidable of all engines of modern warfare, the railway, they had probably massed three-fourths, at least, of their troops in Verona, ready for the long-expected Italian inroad. The Archduke's bulletins, in fact, *never speak of garrisons, but tell us that the "Imperial army" was in the field.*

The King of Italy has fallen back behind the Mincio, where he is not likely to be pursued; but neither, perhaps, will the condition of his shattered army enable him to resume the offensive for some time to come. We have Austrian official assurance that Cialdini crossed the Po at Polesella on the 23d. The tidings of the King's retreat, however, ought to disconcert all the plans of the commander of the Fourth Corps, as he would at Padua, or anywhere else on the line between Verona and Venice, fall in with forces with which his 60,000 men would be unable to contend. The Italian fleet, we learn from Florence, steamed from Taranto on the 23d; but, if its destination be Venice, Persano is not likely to find any one to coöperate with him on the mainland. The failure of the King on the Mincio will probably break down the whole enterprise.

But, although the Italians met with so severe a rebuke at the very outset, they will find that they have not fought in vain. The mere consciousness that they have taken the field unsupported, and have fought not ingloriously, and against terrible odds, will *end by inspiring them with good confidence for the future, and raise them in their own and the world's estimation.* No doubt it would have been better for them, it would have been more conducive to their internal prosperity, if they could have pursued a peaceful policy, and placed themselves in a position to purchase from Austria with gold that Province which they will hardly ever wrest from her with iron. Had a price been put on the ransom of their Venetian brethren, it would certainly have been cheap at the cost of every penny in Italian purses, or even of every masterpiece in Italian galleries; but as it was to be otherwise, it may be as well, perhaps, that the Italians should have gone through this baptism of blood. The issue of the war in Germany and the force of European public opinion may work out in behalf of Venice that liberation which, as it would seem, cannot be effected by Italian arms after seven years' warlike preparations. It must go hard with the Italians if, whether in defeat or victory, they do not find a way where they have shown so strong a will.

An Opportunity for a Diplomatic Settlement of the War.

From the London Times, June 27.

The Italian army under the King and Della Marmora has fallen back in good order across the Mincio, and taken up a position behind Goito, at Volta, Cavriana, and Solferino, on Lombard ground. Cialdini had not crossed the Po up to the latest accounts, and the intelligence of the disaster at Custozza will almost certainly induce him to abandon his projected advance into Venetia. On the Alps, while the Austrians have secured possession of the Stelvio Pass, and come down upon Bormio, in the Valtellina, the Garibaldians have pushed forward from Brescia to the Bridge of Caffaro and Lodrone, on that mountain pass, whence two roads branch off to Trento, and Riva on the Lake of Garda. At Lodrone they have driven the Austrians from their positions, not without bloodshed. This Alpine warfare, can, however, only be accessory to the movements of the main armies in the plain, and these must be for some time paralyzed by the heavy blow with which the inconsiderate haste of the Italians has been visited, and by the reluctance of Austria to act otherwise than on the defensive.

If there ever was a chance for diplomacy to step in with good effect between the ranks of the combatants, it will be afforded now by this inevitable pause in military operations. The idea of an eventual, however remote and conditional, cession of Venetia has been entertained by the Emperor Francis Joseph, and it has found an utterance in the moderate and dignified notes and manifestoes which have won so many partisans to the Austrian cause. Austria, we understood her to say, would not yield to threats; she would stand up in vindication of her rights; she would maintain the prestige of her military power. *It was only after a battle and a victory that she could afford to be magnanimous.* All this has come to pass much sooner than could be expected. *Three days have barely elapsed since the declaration of hostilities, and Austria has already fought her battle and won her victory.* Enough has been done to gratify her pride; enough to soften her heart toward those Italians whom she has found upon experience to be no contemptible enemies, and whom, she must be aware, it is always in her power to turn into very stanch and very valuable friends. By merely opening negotiations for the cession of Venetia, Austria would detach Italy from the Prussian alliance, and be enabled at once to move from south to north 200,000 of her best German troops with an immense amount of *matériel.* All the successes achieved by Prussia in northern Germany during the last week would be more than counterbalanced by this sudden and enormous accession of strength to her already powerful adversary. Indeed, Prussia would at once find herself in the presence of such fearful odds, that it may be questioned whether she would any longer feel equal to the contest.

The settlement of the difference between two of the belligerents would of necessity bring the third to terms. Prussia and Italy only ventured on hostilities on the assurance of each other's coöperation, and pacification with Italy would not only free Austria from the necessity of fighting in the South, but even of maintaining an army or a fleet there. The squadron of the Adriatic would be thrown into the scale against her adversary, and Prussia's career of conquest in the Baltic would suffer a check. Whatever leaning the German people may show toward one or the other of the two great Powers, however staunch to the Bund they may be in the South, or partial to Bismarck's scheme of a national Parliament in the North, one feeling has been hitherto universally evinced by them all, and that is their unqualified abhorrence for this fratricidal war. And the war has hardly begun, hardly one drop of German blood has been spilt; nothing has been done that may be considered irretrievable. Should an armistice, with a view to peace between Austria and Italy, convince Prussia of the hopelessness of a single-handed struggle, nothing would be easier than to settle the German question on the *uti possidetis* principle. The vicissitudes of the brief and hitherto bloodless contest have brought the two contending Powers to that point at which they might have arrived after a seven years' struggle, to that frontier of the Main which will in all probability forever divide the North from the South of the Fatherland. Germany is too vast a country, and with all the Austrian dependencies too powerful, ever to be one; and it will be a happy day for her and for Europe when the dualism which has for more than a century distracted her counsels and neutralized her power comes to be established, once and forever, on a sound and intelligent basis. Let Prussia have the North, and her ambition will be at peace; let Austria have the South, and her compensation for Venice will be as ample as the most loyal Austrian can desire.

It is true that in these speculations we have not considered the six-and-thirty members of the Bund. But, whatever other results the war may have, it will be sure to accomplish the work it has already carried to such an extent—the extinction of the minor States. Hanover, Hesse and Saxony are already dethroned, and we find no great sympathy evinced in their cause either among their subjects or their neighbors, either in or out of Germany. And, after all, all the Princes may not cease to exist, nor any of them. The unity of a Northern and a Southern Germany, with a Parliament convoked by Prussia, or a Bund presided over by Austria, may be compatible with the nominal sovereignty of ever so many Kings, Electors and Dukes. More than nominal their sovereignty cannot be said to have been for a long time; it will certainly never be for the future.

We have, perhaps, in the interests of European peace, gone too far in our speculations as to the probable results of a first step toward a reconciliation of the two Powers now resting on their swords after the bloody battle of Custozza. But, irrespective of all remote contingencies, a peace between Austria and Italy would be an incalculable blessing, and the present moment should not be allowed to pass away without an effort to attain it. The man who could bring all his authority to bear on the councils of the belligerents, so as to bend them now to that acknowledgment of that law of necessity to which they must needs bow in the end, would be indeed a benefactor of the human race. Were such a peacemaker to arise, he might fully rely on all the support of the English Government, no matter into whose hands the Administration may fall, and no less on the sympathy of the English people.

OTHER OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

The Austrians Descend from the Stelvio Pass into Lombardy.

BERNE, Sunday, June 24.

The Austrians have occupied the heights of the Stelvio.

Garibaldi is near Lake Garda.

MILAN, Monday, June 25.

An Austrian detachment has descended from the Stelvio Pass, and occupied Bormio in Lombardy last night.

PARIS, Monday, June 25.

The *Moniteur* of this evening says: The Austrians, debouching from the Stelvio Pass, in the Tyrol, seem to select a movement which will bring them into the Italian rear.

Movements of the Italian Fleet.

FLORENCE, Monday, June 25.

The Italian fleet left Taranto on the 23d. Its destination is unknown.

Defeat of Austrians by Italian Volunteers.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

BRESCIA, Tuesday, June 26—P. M.

To-day an engagement took place between the Italian volunteers and the Austrians, between the Bridge of Caffaro and Lodrone.

The Austrians were repulsed, leaving several killed and wounded.

The volunteers had no losses.

France and Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing June 26, says:

"The Emperor was to have left for Vichy yesterday, but in consequence of the news from Italy his departure is postponed. He leaves on the 14th of July for Nancy, where he will stay three days; and then, according to present arrangements, will go to Vichy or to Fontainebleau. Prince Napoleon and the Italian Minister in Paris had together a long audience of the Emperor yesterday at the Tuileries. The Italians are persuaded that, if ultimately defeated, the Emperor will have no choice but to come to their succor.

"Lombardy," says *La Presse*, "is Italian territory. Its independence is guaranteed by treaties of which we are the sureties before Europe; and no victory of the Austrians shall ever again bring it under German domination. This policy is placed beyond the chances of war. If it has not fulfilled all the wishes of the Italians, it is sufficient for the honor of France, and France will know how to enforce it if necessary."

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

Advance of the Prussians into Austrian Territory.

PRAGUE, Friday, June 22.

The Prussians have passed across the heights of Holledorf, where they had an encounter with the Saxon troops. They have seized twelve locomotives in Plauen.

PRAGUE, Friday Evening, June 22.

The Prussians have marched toward Bodenbach, but their advance was arrested by the obstacles which had been placed in their line of march. They left on one side the Saxon fortress of Konigstein.

PRAGUE, Saturday, June 23.

Schluckenau and Rumburg have been occupied by the Prussian troops.

Travelers state that the Prussian troops who occupied Dresden have left a small garrison in that city and have proceeded into Silesia.

NEISSE, Saturday, June 23.

Hostilities have been commenced by the Prussian army corps in Silesia. Early yesterday morning three Prussian detachments were sent out to reconnoitre toward Zuckmantel, Friedverg and Freiwalden. The last of these detachments, between Breitenfurt and Sandhabel, came upon an Austrian regiment of Hussars.

The Prussian needle gun was very effective, and enabled the Tenth Fusilier Regiment to repulse easily the charge of the Hussars.

The Austrians lost eight men killed and five wounded.

No casualities occurred on the Prussian side.

BODENBACH, Sunday, June 23.

The Prussians who were threatening this town yesterday have suddenly withdrawn to Pirna, and have entered Bohemia, passing through Neustadt and Sebintz. They appear to be marching in the direction of Silesia. Yesterday an unimportant skirmish took place between Austrian and Prussian patrols near Friederickaham. Five Prussians were killed and two Prussians and two horses were captured.

LEIPSIC, Saturday, June 23.

A strong body of Prussian troops have been passing through the town since yesterday. Their destination is unknown: but it is supposed they will operate against Hof.

ZITTAU, Saturday, June 23.

The army of Prince Frederick Charles crossed the frontier into Bohemia from this town to-day without meeting the enemy.

NEISSE, Sunday evening, June 24.

The Prussian troops, under Prince Frederick Charles, arrived at Ruchenberg on the Bohemian frontier yesterday.

BERLIN, Monday, June 25.

The three divisions of the Prussian army, commanded by the Prince Royal, Prince Frederic Charles and Gen. Herwarth, continue to advance into Bohemia.

Up to the present no serious engagement has taken place.

PARIS, Monday evening, June 25.

The *Moniteur* of this evening says:

"The advance of the Prussians into Bohemia will have the effect of preventing Gen. Benedek from entering Silesia. That an engagement will shortly take place in Bohemia appears inevitable. In the skirmish which took place on the 22d between Breitenfuhrt and Sandlinbel the Prussians had the advantage."

The Alleged Conscription in Saxony.

A telegram from Berlin of June 25 says:

"It is stated that the Prussian Government intends to instruct its representatives abroad to declare to the Governments to which they are accredited that the circulation of false intelligence by the Austrian authorities relative to forcible enrollments by the Prussians in Bohemia is a breach of international law, and that their object is to present to the Austrian population the war which has broken out in the light of a war of extermination against the inhabitants."

The Movements of Gen. Benedek.

A telegram from Vienna says: "It is thought likely that Marshal Benedek will debouch from the Bohemian mountains, with the main body of his army, upon Görlitz, so as to compel the Prussians to evacuate Saxony by a flank attack. The movements of the Austrians, says a Berlin telegram, on the frontiers of Eastern Silesia are regarded as a feint. The main attack is expected further to the west."

Negotiations for the Capitulation of the Hanoverian Army.

HANOVER, Saturday, June 23.

The rumors current here yesterday of a junction having been effected between the Hanoverian troops and the Federal Army have not been confirmed.

GOTHA, Sunday, June 24.

Major Jacobi, of the Hanoverian Army, has arrived here to make arrangements for the capitulation of the Hanoverian force.

GOTHA, Sunday, June 24.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Hanoverian troops has declared himself willing to capitulate to the Prussian troops if the Hanoverian officers are personally convinced that the Hanoverian army is completely shut in by the superior number of the Prussian troops.

The Prussians declared themselves ready to consent to these conditions.

It is believed that the officers will be permitted to withdraw with all the honors of war, together with their arms and horses, and that a free choice of a future residence will be left to the King and Crown Prince of Hanover.

GOTHA, Monday, June 25.

It is stated on good authority that the negotiations for the capitulation of the Hanoverian army *have remained without result.* The King of Hanover insisted *on a free passage for his troops into Bavaria to aid Austria against Italy.*

REPORTED ESCAPE OF THE HANOVERIAN ARMY.

PARIS, Monday, June 25.

The *Moniteur* says:

"The Hanoverians have succeeded in reaching the territory of Meiningen, after having eluded the different Prussian corps by which they were surrounded."

FRANKFORT, Monday, June 25.

It is announced here that the Hanoverian army has evaded, near Witzenhausen, the Prussians by whom it was surrounded.

BERLIN, Monday, June 25.

It is officially announced that two attempts have been made by the Hanoverian army to break through the Prussian line between Eisenach and Gotha. The second attempt, which was made notwithstanding the truce agreed upon until 8 A. M. on the 25th inst., was repulsed by the Fourth Regiment of Prussian Infantry. The Prussians sustained no loss, but several of the Hanoverians were wounded.

BERLIN, Tuesday, June 26.

It is again positively announced that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and that the attempts made by some detachments to escape have been repulsed. It is added that the King of Hanover has demanded 24 hours for deliberation on the conditions upon which his army has been called upon to capitulate. This demand has been granted, although it is believed to have been made in the expectation of receiving assistance from the Bavarian army.

It is considered improbable here that this expectation will be realized.

Prussia and the German States.

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 23.

It is officially announced that the Prussian alliance has been accepted by all the North German States, with the exception of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau.

The Mecklenburg and Oldenburg armies have been mobilized. They will form a reserve corps with the other troops of Northern Germany near Torgau.

WEIMER, Monday, June 25.

The Prussian Envoy in this City has received a dispatch from his Government, announcing the withdrawal from the Confederation of the following States:

Oldenburg, Anhalt, the two Mecklenburgs, Schwarzburg, Coburg, Altenburg, Waldeck, and Detmold.

The dispatch adds that several other States of Northern Germany are upon the point of coming to a similar resolution.

LUBECK, Monday, June 25.

The Senate of this town has voted a resolution, subject to the approval of the Council of Burghers, declaring that the town of Lubeck pronounces without reserve in favor of an alliance with Prussia, and forbids the Lubeck representaive at the Federal Diet to take part in the Diet's resolutions.

PRUSSIA AND HANOVER.

BERLIN, Monday evening, June 25.

The Prussian Government has decided not to carry out in the case of Hanover the measures allowed by international law against the trade and shipping of a hostile country, and has instructed the commanders of the Prussian men-of-war to neither blockade Hanoverian ports nor seize private property at sea, with the exception of contraband of war belonging to Hanoverians.

Brunswick has notified to the Prussian Government her willingness to support the Prussian proposals for Reform.

PRUSSIA AND ELECTORAL HESSE.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 23.

The official *Staatsanzeiger* of to-day says:

"After the entry of the Prussians into Electoral Hesse, the King of Prussia again made a fresh endeavor to come to an understanding with the Elector. On the 22d inst. the Prussian Minister offered an alliance on the basis of the Prussian proposition for the formation of a new Confederation, on condition that the Elector should have a Ministry which should guarantee the observation of the Constitution of 1831. Had this been accepted, the possession of his throne and his sovereign rights would have been guaranteed to him.

The Elector, however, declined the conditions without further hesitation.

It was, therefore, necessary that measures should be adopted to connect the two portions of the Prussian kingdom.

The present military position of Prussia is a sure guarantee against a return to the former state of things."

THE ELECTOR OF HESSE-CASSEL.

STETTIN, Monday, June 25.

The castle of Stettin has been assigned to the Elector of Hesse-Cassel as his future residence, and he arrived here to-day.

PRUSSIA AND BADEN.

MENTZ, Monday, June 25.

The Grand Duke of Baden has broken off relations with Prussia.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

DARMSTADT, Monday evening, June 25.

A decree has been issued to-day prohibiting the export of corn and cattle into Prussia.

THE BAVARIAN ARMY.

MUNICH, Monday, June 25.

Thhe King left here to-day for the headquarters of the Bavarian army.

LEIPSIC, Sunday, June 24.

The Bavarian General, Prince Thurn and Taxis, arrived yesterday evening at Hof, on the Saxon and Bavarian frontier. The Bavarian troops have not yet come up.

Hungary and Croatia.

FLORENCE, Saturday evening, June 23.

The Florence journals publish advices from Fiume, stating that the war manifesto of the Emperor of Austria has produced a very bad effect in Croatia and Hungary. It is remarked that the Emperor only speaks of the Germans of the Empire, and does not even seek to interest the Sclaves and Hungarians in the cause for which they are nevertheless led to shed their blood. It is added that sympathy for Italy becomes perceptible enough to cause some uneasiness to the Austrian authorities.

Hungarians Deserting to Prussia.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 23.

Hungarian deserters have come into the Prussian outposts with their horses and accoutrements.

A depot of them has been formed at Glogau. Hungarian officers are expected to arrive in order to organize them.

Defeat of Prussians in Galicia.

CRACOW, Monday, June 25.

The town of Oswiencin, in Galicia, was attacked yesterday by a battalion of Prussian infantry and two divisions of cavalry, which retreated after a loss of eight killed and several wounded.

No loss was incurred by the Austrians.

Affairs at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 23.

Yesterday the Federal troops occupied Giessen.

The traffic on the railway between that town and Wetzlar is suspended.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, June 24.

On Friday last 17,000 Wurtemburgers, Bavarians, and Hessians assembled here.

The Federal Diet.

FRANKFORT, Monday evening, June 25.

In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, the representatives of Anhalt and Waldeck notified the accession of those States from the Confederation, on the ground that the Diet's resolution of the 4th inst. had constituted a rupture of the Bund.

The President replied that the Prussian invasion of Saxony, Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, not the Diet's legal decision of the 4th inst., constituted a rupture of the Confederation. The Government of Waldeck, he added, would violate its pledges if it continued to hold back the contingent which the Diet had called upon it to furnish for garrison service.

The representatives of Luxemburg, Brunswick and Schamburg-Lippe no longer take part in the deliberations of the Federal Diet.

The headquarters of the Federal army were transferred to-day to Friedeberg.

Prince Alexander, of Hesse-Darmstadt, has addressed an order of the day to the troops of Electoral Hesse.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The Prussian Success in Saxony—Skirmish at Klingebeutel—Generals in Command of the Prussian Corps d'Armee—Lessons from the American War.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

GORLITZ, Thursday, June 21, 1866.

The Prussian dash into Saxony has been a great military success. It has given Prince Frederick Charles the advantage of being able to attack the Austrians as they issue with a narrow front from the passes of the mountains, instead of being obliged to fight them on their own terms in an open country, as would have been the case had they been allowed to occupy this kingdom. At the present moment the Prussian patrols and pickets are pushed close up to the Austrian frontier, the issue of the narrow defile which the Elbe cleaves in the Erz-Gebirge is secured, the Saxony army has retired into Bohemia, and, without pulling a trigger, the Prussian army has, by the rapid action of its chief, gained as great advantages as could have been looked for from a victorious battle in this part of the theatre of war. There is only one point in Saxony where Saxon troops are still found, and where the Saxon standard is still hoisted. The little fortress of Königstein, situated on an isolated sandstone cliff on the left bank of the Elba, about nine miles from the Austrian frontier, is still occupied by a Saxon garrison. Inaccessible from the steepness of the rock on which it stands, and at a considerable distance from the surrounding heights, this fortress has never been reduced. From the hill of Lilienstein, which stands on the opposite side of the river, and has a command over the fortress of more than one hundred and fifty feet, Napoleon attempted to bombard Königstein, but his artillery was not heavy enough to send shot over the 3,000 yards which separate the summits of the two hills. With their rifled cannon the Prussian artillery could now easily, from the hill Lilienstein or from that of Paffenstein on the opposite side, engage the guns of the fort on equal terms, but it is doubtful whether the Prussian commander will deem it worth while to drag artillery to the top of these steep hills in order to force the capitulation of the small garrison of 1,200 men, who, in the event of Saxony remaining in his possession, must fall into his hands, and, in case of his being obliged to retire, can add so little to the force of his enemies. It is more probable that Königstein, guarded by its escarpments and impossibility of approach, will still be allowed to retain its reputation for impregnability.

In most of the villages and hamlets of Saxony, certainly in all those which lie on roads leading to the frontier, Prusssian solders are billetted; cavalry and artillery horses fill the farmsteadings of the border farmers, and field guns and artillery carriages are packed on many a village green. But the Saxons have no complaints to make, and, as far as can be judged from appearances, seem highly to approve the occupation of their country by the Prussian army. The Saxon peasantry and the soldiers are on the most friendly terms, and a stranger who did not know the Prussian uniform, in passing through the villages, would suppose that the troops were quartered among the people of their own country. As soon as the Prussian vanguards crossed the frontier, Prince Frederick Charles issued a most stringent order, in which he insisted upon the troops showing every respect for private property and for the comfort of the inhabitants. This order has been strictly observed both by officers and men, but not from fear of the military punishment which would be the consequence of its transgression. The kind-hearted soldiers have brought with them none of those horrors which too often follow in the train of an army which occupies a strange country. On the contrary, were it not for the swords and bayonets of patrols which glitter in the sun along every road, the scene is one of perfect peace. In some places the men are helping the peasantry to carry the hay harvest, in others they may be seen working in the cottage-gardens, and nearly always are spending money in the village shops; the barelegged country urchin get taken up for rides on the cavalry or artillery horses as they go to be watered, or are invited, half afraid, to peep into the muzzle of a rifled gun, and only when, with the contempt bred by familiarity, some too adventurous youngster tries to introduce a handful of cornflowers into the mouth of a piece of ordnance is he warned off the precinct of the battery by the reluctant sentry.

No news as yet of an Austrian advance in force. On the 18th a patrol crossed the frontier of Upper Silesia at Guau, a village about five miles east of Pless, and exchanged shots with a Prussian patrol; on the 19th an officer, escorted by a few Hussars, crossed the same frontier at Klingebeutel and came in collision with a Prussian cavalry patrol. A very slight skirmish ensued, but without, so far as has been ascertained, any harm being done to either side. This is all that is certainly known of the Austrian movements. How long Marshal Benedek's long silence is to endure, or what it portends, time alone can show. Some think he is uniting the Bavarian and Saxon armies with his own, and intends to come down into Saxony in overwhelming force by the Upper Saale and Leipsic, while others adhere faithfully to the idea that Silesia is destined to see the first battle.

The names of the General officers who command the different Corps d'Armée are as follows: The First Corps, levied and recruited in the Province of Prussia Proper, is under the command of Gen. Von Bonin; the Second, or Pomeranian Corps, of Gen. Von Schmidt; the Third, or Brandenburg Corps, and the Fourth, or Saxon, have no command at present, and are considered to be under the immediate control of Prince Frederick Charles; the Fifth, or Posen Corps, is under Gen. Von Steinmetz; the Sixth, or Silesian, under Von Mutius; the Seventh, or Westphalian, is in Hanover, under Gen. Von Falkenstein; the Eighth, or Rhineland, is commanded by Gen. Herwarth Von Bittenfeld, who seems to be called indiscriminately Herwarth or Bittenfeld. The great body of the cavalry is under Prince Albrecht, and the Corps of the Guard is commanded by Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg.

The destructive effects of war are as yet confined to railways, telegraph wires and bridges. Three fine bridges have already been sacrificed. The wooden bridge over the Elbe at Riesa was burnt by the Saxons the night before the Prussians entered their territory; the stone bridge of Meissen was blown up by the Saxon army on its retreat. In Upper Silesia the bridge of Myslowitz has been blown up by the Austrians, and that of Oderberg is mined and ready to be fired.

The Prussian military authorities have taken care to make the inconvenience of the present state of affairs sit as lightly as possible on the inhabitants of the country in which their troops are quartered. Passenger traffic on the railways of Saxony is resumed, except where the broken bridge of Riesa causes a gap which is not yet closed. Telegraphic messages are received at the Bureau and are certainly delivered in the neighborhood; whether those to England reach their destination as certainly is a matter of doubt, for the lines in Hanover are not supposed to be in working order.

The patrols of Austrian troops which have appeared in Upper Silesia have not been followed up to the present time by any columns of invasion. The time which has elapsed since their appearance seems to augur that they were not the precursors of an attack; it appears more probable that they were sent forward purely to gain information, or that, as Austrian troops were being made from the district about Cracow to the west, they made a feint, *en passant*, against Silesia, with the object of drawing the attention of the Prussian commanders from the real point of attack. Where this real point will be no one on this side of the frontier can know for certain. The issues of the passes are well watched on this side, and beacons are established on every hill, and beside them centries stand constantly ready to set them on fire and so flash from hilltop to hilltop the news of the enemy's approach. These beacons are made with straw wrapped thickly round the polls and daubed plentifully with pitch; beside each stands an improved sentry-box, also of straw, which affords in the meantime shelter from the sun or rain to the sentinel, and which will also serve, in case of necessity, to add to the brightness of the flame of the beacon. The roads leading to the frontier are constantly patrolled both by night and day, while videttes and pickets are found on the rise of every knoll and the corner of every wood.

The Prussians have not been careless witnesses of the great struggle in America. The organization of their army shows that its administrators have eagerly noted all the results of modern science and advanced civilization which the contest between the Federals and Confederates called into the service of the war. Orders and reports are no longer conveyed tardily by aids-de-camp or orderlies; they are flashed from corps to corps along the wires of the telegraph, for to each headquarters a field telegraph division is attached, which, as soon as headquarters are established, connects the temporary bureau of the chief of the staff with the nearest permanent telegraph station.

Prussia is about to raise 40,000 men in Holstein, and is said to have called for the contingents of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. This, with the capture of the Hanoverian army, will please nearly all the fighting men of Northern Germany in the Prussian ranks. Either side has now done its best to enter with as strong an army as possible on the campaign, the issue of which must decide whether the supremacy in Germany is to belong to the Protestant and progressive North, or to the Catholic and conservative South.

The Prussian Advance into Bohemia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 23.

The Austrian army having repeatedly crossed the Prussian frontier without proceeding any distance into the interior, Gen. Moltke has now determined to take the initiative and seek out the enemy in their own quarters. By this resolute step he apparently intends to disturb the hostile forces while yet feeling about for an eligible point of attack, and perhaps engage an outlying corps before it has time to fall back upon the main force. Besides these secondary advantages, his chief object naturally is to transfer the war to foreign territory, and keep the baneful desolation of the battle-field from his country if he can. The chance of success would be materially enhanced were the front of the invading army less extended than it is. Its right flank, the first army, under the command of Prince Frederick Charles, is at this moment advancing into Bohemia by way of Zittau, in Eastern Saxony, and Seideberg, Marklissa, and Wigandsthal, in the adjoining district of Northwestern Silesia. South of the last-mentioned place, the Giant Mountains, forming an impassable wall for a distance of about 40 miles, intervene between the and left flanks of the aggressive forces; and it is only at the Pass of Landshut and in its immediate vicinity that the Crown Prince, with the second or Silesian army, will find it feasible to effect his entrance into the Austrian territory. From wing to wing there is a distance of nearly one hundred miles, a drawback which, however, is not without its peculiar advantages. Should Prince Frederick Charles get as far south as Reichenburg or Turnau before coming up with the enemy, any Austrians that may be disposed along the Saxon frontier will have to retreat at once, or they run the risk of being cut off from the other and more considerable portion of their army known to be stationed along the Silesian border. The advance was to be made simultaneously on both wings, but has as yet been announced only of the first or larger division under the command of Prince Frederick Charles. The whole of the Prussian army employed on this hazardous undertaking is here estimated at 240,000, not including non-combatants.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Explanation of Benedek's Inactivity—Unimportance of Dresden as a Strategic Point.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 21.

As the independent Vienna papers continue to speak of the "strange inactivity" of the Northern Army, and to express their surprise that Gen. von Benedek made no attempt to save Dresden, I must needs explain. It appears it was never intended that the war should be carried on in Saxony, as the King of that country repeatedly expressed to the Emperor a hope that the inhabitants of his capital might be spared the misery which must arise should pitched battles be fought in its immediate neighborhood. The *Kamerad* (the organ of the army) says that since the introduction of rifled guns Dresden has lost a great deal of its strategic importance, "as it is completely surrounded by commanding heights," and it adds that it would have been useless to detach troops from the Austrian army, "it having been arranged that the Saxon forces should fall back on Bohemia as soon as the Prussians advanced on Dresden." Though all this may be perfectly correct, the fall of Dresden and the simultaneous occupation of the greater part of Saxony have made a very disagreeable impression on the inhabitants of those German States which are in the immediate neighborhood of Prussia. As Austria and her Federal allies will have begun their operations before this can reach you, it can do no harm if some insight be given into their intentions. The extreme left of the Austro-German army will be formed by the Eighth Federal Corps, under Prince Alexander of Hesse, which is to be reinforced by Hessian and Hanoverian troops, and an Austrian brigade. This force, which will be about 50,000 strong, will be stationed somewhere in the neighborhood of Mayence and Frankfort. The next link in the great military chain is at Aschaffenburg, where the Bavarians have abou 30,000 men. The Field-Marshal Prince Chares of Bavaria wil have his headquartres at Baireut, in the northeastern part of Bavaria, and consequently at no great distance from Annaberg, to the south of which the Saxon army now is. Formerly the left wing of the Austrian army extended to Eger, in the northwest corner of Bohemia; but the good faith and energy of the Middle States have enabled Benedek to concentrate his forces and to move his army somewhat further east. No one can positively say when the Austrian army will begin its operations; but I have reason for believing that the first move will be made on the 24th or 25th inst. Two or three days ago Gen. von Gablenz, who is now at Benedek's headquarters, informed one of his friends in this city that the northern army is in wonderfully good order. A larger and finer body of men Austria has never had in the field. The confidence of the Austrian public in the Northern Army is so great that the premium on the precious metals has fallen eight per cent. since the publication of the Imperial Manifesto. The declaration of war against Saxony was a very godsend for this Government, as it stimulated the Bund to immediate action, and at the same time proved to the other Powers that Prussia, and not Austria, is the disturber of the peace of Europe. Had the German Diet thought fit to spend two or three weeks in considering whether it was advisable to espouse the cause of Saxony the action of Austria would have been impeded for that length of time, as she had promised not to take any step against Prussia without the consent and approval of the Bund. The general order ascribed by the Berlin papers to Gen. Von Benedek is said to be apocryphal, and I am inclined to think that it really is so. It must be supposed that the French Government does not consider the German Confederation dissolved, as its representative has received orders to remain at Frankfort. Strange to say, the Ministers accredited to the Saxon Government have not yet been recalled from Dresden. In the Vienna papers published on the 19th instant, it was stated that the postal communication between Berlin and Viennan was broken off, but such was not the case, for on that day letters of the 17th and 18th came from this city, and in one of them it was falsely said that a battle had been fought in Prussian Silesia, in which the Austrians had had 4,000 men put *hors de combat.* Yesterday the Vienna stockjobbers turned the tables on their Berlin colleagues, by spreading a report that the Prussians had been defeated near Jägerndorf, (Austrian Silesia,) with a loss of 6,000 men. In order that your readers may not be misled, I now state, and that on perfectly reliable authority, that up to 8 o'clock this morning there had been no encounter between the Austrians and the Prussians. One or other of the Vienna papers is confiscated daily for bringing odds and ends of news from the head-quarters of the Northern army. General Von Benedek and his staff are almost as "close" as William of Orange, surnamed the Taciturn, who is said to have told one of his most intimate friends, who had inquired of him what his plan of operation was, that if he thought his shirt had an inkling of what was passing in his mind he would immediately take it off and burn it.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Explosion of a Parrott Shell—Sale of Quartermaster's Stores.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 6.

By the explosion of a Parrott shell from careless handling, at Norfolk on the 4th, a colored drayman was killed, and Mr. Malbey, of the National Hotel, seriously wounded.

A large assortment of Quartermaster's stores was sold here to-day at public auction. The stores comprised wagons, ambulances, harness, &c., and brought excellent prices. Four thousand dollars were realized.

The Savannah.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 8.

The United States steamer *Savannah* is below.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Three Days Later by the Steamship Saxonia at this Port.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Resignation of the Russell Ministry.

A New Cabinet to be Formed by Lord Derby.

Details of the Military Revolt in Spain.

Fighting in the Streets of Madrid—Two Generals Killed.

Summary Execution of Captured Insurgents.

Arrival of the American Squadron at Spithead.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 27th of June, arrived here last evening with three days' later from Europe.

The Queen has accepted the resignation of the Ministry. The *Times* believes Lord Derby will endeavor to construct a new Ministry, with Lord Stanley for Foreign Minister.

The United States ships of war *Miantonomoh* and *Augusta* arrived and anchored at Spithead on Saturday morning, from Queenstown, *en route* to the Baltic. The customary interchange of salutes followed. Capts. Beaumont and Murray paid official visits to the Admiral at Portsmouth. Afterward Admirals Sir Thomas Pasley and Wellesley paid a lengthened private visit to the American men-of-war.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Liverpool June 25.

The *Brasilian* from New-York, the *Worcester* from Baltimore, and the *Propontis* from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool June 25.

The *Ville de Paris, Marathon, Allemannia* and *Hermann* have arrived out. The *Allemannia* arrived at Needles 20 minutes before the *Hermann.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Resignation of the Ministry.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, June 25, Earl Russell said: On Tuesday last I stated to the House that in consequence of what had occurred the previous night, Her Majesty's Government had thought it necessary to make a communication to Her Majesty. I have now to state that, in consequence of the vote at which the House of Commons arrived on Monday night, and which Her Majesty's Ministers considered as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, Her Majesty's Ministers tendered their resignations to Her Majesty. I received an answer to that communication stating that Her Majesty hesitated to accept those resignations, and that in the present state of affairs, upon the Continent especially, Her Majesty hoped they would not persist in tendering their resignations. I have since had a further communication with Her Majesty, but it is necessary that Her Majesty's Ministers should personally have an audience of Her Majesty, and Her Majesty has fixed half-past 12 or 1 o'clock to-morrow, at Windsor Castle, for the purpose. And, therefore, in the present state of affairs, I have only to ask your lordships not to go into any public business until 6 o'clock to-morrow, when I shall be prepared to make a statement of the conclusion at which Her Majesty has arrived, and of the grounds on which Her Majesty's Ministers have acted.

In the House of Commons, on this same day, Mr. Gladstone made substantially the same statement.

On the following day Lord Russell announced that, in consequence of the adverse vote of the House of Commons on Monday week, the Ministers had tendered their resignations to Her Majesty, who had invited them to reconsider their determination, suggesting that a defeat upon a matter of detail need not demand such an extreme resolution at so critical a period as the present. At an interview with Her Majesty that afternoon the resignations of the Government had been accepted, and therefore he invited the House to supend any progress with public business for the present. Lord Russell then entered into a history of the various propositions for Parliamentary Reform which had engaged the attention of the Legislature during the last seven years, and remarking that, in his opinion, the Government was pledged to some definite action, justified the measure recently introduced as a moderate and just compromise which had been met by opposition upon points of detail only with a view to prevent or evade any settlement of the question. In support of this imputation, he referred to the declaration of Lord Derby at the commencement of the present session, that he would consider fairly, and would not factiously oppose any Reform Bill introduced by the Government, notwithstanding which declaration various meetings of members of the party in opposition in the other House had been held, at which Lord Derby attended and spoke in condemnation of the measure. A majority having been obtained against one portion of the bill, it was useless for the Government to attempt to proceed in the face of such determined resistance, and, therefore, as honorable men, the Ministry had no other course open to them than that which they had adopted.

Lord Derby, not having desired to speak upon this occasion, regretted that he should be compelled to do so in consequence of the rather personal attack made upon him. He admitted the inconvenience of a change of government at this moment; but the difficulty had arisen, not from the conduct of the Opposition, but from the conduct of the Ministry. He had pledged himself to offer no unfair opposition to the Government measure, presuming that it would be one that could honorably be accepted by the Conservative party, and that pledge had been scrupulously observed. As to his attendance at meetings of the members of the party which honored him by its confidence, he admitted and justified the fact as consistent with all precedents, but reminded the Prime Minister that nearly all the important amendments to the Reform Bill moved in the House of Commons had proceeded from the Ministerial side. Criticising the various steps taken by the Government in the present session in relation to reform, Lord Derby condemned their conduct as hasty and inconsiderate, and concluded by reiterating a denial of any factious opposition to the Reform Bill either by himself or his friends in the House of Commons.

Lord Granville disputed the candor and fairness of the opposition that had been offered to the Government measure, pointing out that several vital amendments had emanated from the opposition side in the House of Commons.

Lord Grey agreed that after repeated declarations the Government was bound to bring in a Reform Bill, but he condemned their doing so hastily and without due deliberation. Such a measure would have been prepared with a view to avoid excitement of party feeling, and a measure simply altering the franchise did not possess that character, especially as it was believed to have been drawn up and approved by Mr. Bright. After referring to the denunciations passed upon the opponents of the bill by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his provincial speeches, Lord Grey expressed his opinion that the measure, as proposed to Parliament, was crude and unfair, and that the Government had acted unwisely in making their retention of office dependent upon its passage.

Their Lordships adjourned at 8 o'clock until Thursday.

The Commons also met at 6 o'clock, and the densely crowded benches and galleries bore testimony to the unusual interest of the occasion. After a delay of about twenty minutes, very impatiently borne by an eager and excited House,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make the long-delayed Ministerial explanation. He announced at once that the Queen had accepted the resignation of their offices which the Ministers had tendered a week ago. Her Majesty had at first postponed that acceptance, thinking that the point on which the House of Commons had given an adverse vote was one of detail, susceptible of adjustment without breaking up the framework of the Bill, and being of opinion (in which all must agree without distinction of party) that, in the present state of affairs on the Continent, this was a very unfavorable moment for a change of government. But after hearing the explanations which Lord Russell had offered at the interview granted them at Windsor that afternoon, Her Majesty had definitely accepted their resignations, and the Ministry, therefore, only held office until their successors were appointed. Having given this account of what had passed between the Queen and Lord Russell and himself, Mr. Gladstone went on to say that he thought it to be his duty to the House not to confine himself to the dry details of that statement, but to enter into some explanations which would show that he and his colleagues had not acted without full consideration. After the vote of Monday week the Government

Continued on Eighth Page.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

THE RADICALS.

Speech of Wendell Phillips.

From the New-York Tribune.

FARMINGTON, Mass., Wednesday, July 4, 1866.

The Abolitionists, of the school of which WM. LLOYD GARRISON was the founder, have met to-day, in accordance with their time-honored custom, in the beautiful Grove of Farmingham, to discuss the political affairs of the nation. The gathering is large and the day superb.

Short speeches were then made by Messrs. G. W. STACEY, of Milford, HENRY GWYNN, (a Georgia freedman,) and CHARLES LENORE REMOND, the colored orator of Massachusetts. Vainly, said Mr. REMOND, are we called freemen until we attain citizenship in the largest sense. The colored man has been emancipated after a sort, but his full manhood is not yet recognized. It is not enough for me to be free in Massachusetts. My friends in South Carolina also must be free. Distinctively Anti-Slavery agitation is necessary still.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was then introduced and received with the warm welcome which the "noblest Roman of us all" never fails to receive from the friends of freedom and of the outcast.

I subjoin a verbatim report of his speech:

WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

I will commence, ladies and gentlemen, by reading three resolutions:

Resolved, That Congress has, under the war power, and should now exercise the authority, to prescribe and protect the citizen's right to land, education and the ballot, in the several States, especially the rebellious States.

Resolved, That no plan of reconstruction is feasible which does not include our retaining military control of the Southern States for several years, until Northern men and Northern capital can safely go there.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the proposed amendment to the Constitution is an infamous breach of the national pledges to negroes, unsound in principle, and impracticable,—a party trick, designed only for electioneering purposes; that its authors neither wish nor expect its adoption, and we urge on all honest men to trample it under their feet, and prepare themselves for such a reconstruction as will be just to the negroes, honorable to the nation, safe, durable and equal.

This is the fourth day of July, a day which for ninety years the nation has devoted to the sublime idea that "all men are created equal." But we all know that the words have been for nearly ninety years a "glittering generality"—a cruel lie—empty and idle words, coming from hypercritical lips. We all know that the nation never, until within a year or two, made an effort to make those words a reality. God to-day binds the nation to the performance of its pledge. This day is to be performance or ruin. The war has broken the great national hypocrisy, and revealed to us that only by making this pledge the corner-stone of national institutions does God grant us the chance of a nationality. Well, how do we stand to-day? What was the meaning of that first line in the Declaration of Independence? Up to that hour nations were builded upon the idea of a subordination of rank, a gradation of classes. The rich, the educated, the well-born were to protect the "ill-favored classes," as they called them. Our fathers launched the idea of a nationality where every man, at least every class, was to be endued with such political rights as would enable it to protect itself. After the fourth day of July, 1776, a nation was no longer to be an association of master and slave, noble and serf, patron and dependent, aristocat and people, but a nation was to be a great brotherhood of equal sovereigns—every class to have in his own hand the power to protect itself. That is Democracy. No man is born so weak that he does not know better how how to protect his own interests than any other man can protect them for him. That is the common-sense of Democracy. Now, we are undertaking to reconstruct the Union in its own fundamental idea. Woman excepted, up to this time the nation has recognized no exception to this rule except the negro; no grand exception, at least. The war is completed when this great exception to the Declaration of Independence is taken out of national institutions; the war is not finished until then. Out of that abnormal exception the war grew; when that exception is dead, the war is ended. The epoch meant, in God's providence, this—that the American nation was to acknowledge that the principles of the Declaration of Independence covered the negro, "all men are created free and equal." How do we stand in view of that principle? But a short time ago the South, aghast at its own defeat, was ready to submit unconditionally to the great American idea. There have been, I think, three epochs during the war, when the North was equally ready. When FREMONT struck the key-note of the hour in 1861, had the Government followed it with suffrage for the negro, no voice in the loyal North but would have said "Amen." When LINCOLN issued his proclamation in 1863, if, recognizing the nature of the hour, he had pledged the nation to protect the political rights of the negro, as well as his personal freedom, every man would have said "Amen." When the nation was sore with defeat in the disastrous Summer of 1864, if the Government then had taken the step, it would have been welcomed. When the nation stood over the fresh grave of the martyred President, every right conceded to every man in the Republic would have been welcomed as a fitting trophy on that new-made grave. JOHNSON came into office with the power to sweep out, with the "Amen" of 30,000,000 of people, North and South, every exception to the great Republican idea. How do we stand to-day? The South rallies her broken lines, marshals her scattered forces, and her policy is to restore as closely as possible, as exactly as possible, the Union as it was; yes, and, if possible, the Constitution as it was; not one word, not one clause altered, not one clause added, since 1860. I say the South to-day indulges the hope that in the contingencies and chances of politics she may yet be able to carry her point. Who leads her? The President of the United States. Who is her Commander-in-Chief? He is encamped in the White House; and he pledges the patronage of the United States to second the plot of the Southern politicians to roll back the revolution. I do not say that I can put my hand on the exact pledges which prove the President traitor to his own promises, but I do say, and every man who hears me knows—and I believe the President of the United States himself knows—that he betrays to-day the principles which carried him into office. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] I say that, had he stood in 1864 planning what he now plans, then in 1865 and 1866, he would have been suing for pardon at the door of the White House, instead of being seated within it, endeavoring to build up a party out of rebels, and cowards whose timidity saved them from being rebels. [Applause.] Well, the President is a great force. It is idle to ignore the fact that the tenant of the White House, with the patronage of the Government behind him, can almost guarantee success to any party to which he lends his aid. And how stands the National Legislature? Congress has surrendered—surrendered the point in issue; surrendered the exact question upon which depends the character of the future. Look at it. A barbarous and a civilized community can never be united under one Government on equal terms; the result must be conflict. In order that barbarism and civilization should be united under one Government, one or the other must be able to control its rival for the time being. If you expect peace in the future, the North must have the right to carry its civilization into the barbarous South; the civilized North must have the right within the national girdle to control the barbarism of its neighbor. What controls Governments? Two elements—land and the ballot-box. In the long run, take half a century together, land owns the Government; that class which holds the land will be able to mold the Government. It always has been so, and there is little doubt that it always will be. What made a democratic revolution possible in France in 1789? Because its nobility had parted with its land; because the French peasants held the land of France. What then made and still makes a Democratic revolution impossible in England? Because then and now the ruling classes of England holds the land in its hand. Thirty thousand families own the land of England. You might as well rebel against the law of gravitation as make a democratic move on the soil of Great Britain. The South knows it; the South pledges herself to keep the land out of the hand of the negro. In this she plants the corner-stone of her Government in the firmest possible spot. On the other hand is the ballot. The only possible thing that can countervail this normal ruler of all governments, land, is the ballot-box. In our reconstruction these two items are the primary ones. The ballot-box is indispensable. With it, all others range themselves in proportion. Without it, there is hardly a possibility of salvation. Now, in these circumstances, Congress surrenders the two points of land for the negro and the ballot. She has neither confiscated the land nor has she regulated the political privileges of the citizens of the rebellious States. I say, in those circumstances, Congress has surrendered. I know as well as you do what Congress means. I know as well as you do what hopes Congress indulges. We are accustomed to say that the President has a policy. I think it is a mistake. The President has a policy; he has a purpose. The President's purpose is to be reëlected in 1868. For that he will admit any policy. To secure that he would support even suffrage for the negro. He has no ideas; he has a plot. He has no principles; he has a selfish purpose to carry. Congress, broadly considered, is in exactly the same condition. I allow the honesty of its purpose, if you will; but the purpose of Congress is to maintain the harmony and the predominance of the Republican party. Congress, in the true sense of the word, has no policy; it has a purpose, and its purpose is to tide over the Fall elections. I acknowledge, with you, that the majority of Congress honestly believe that by saving the unity of the Republican party they shall save the nation. I will not acknowledge the honest convictions of the majority of Congress; but what I want you to observe is, that Congress to-day does not even propose to settle the question involved in the resolution. It only proposes to lay before the people such a measure as will save the Republican party at the ballot-box. Well, friends, I distrust such a policy. I believe that all history shows that, as it is said in the Good Book, "He who seeks only to save his life shall lose it." So a party, when it is reduced to a policy concocted to save its own life, is certain to lose it. The South has never fought on this line. She has always fought for what she believed to be a principle, frankly avowing it, and four times out of five she has succeeded. The policy of the South, the statesmanship of the South, is courage, frankness, and an idea. The statesmanship of the North is timidity, compromise, and hypocrisy, [laughter]; and as you read the history of the carravan over the desert, in the sketches of the camels, so you read the history of that practical statesmanship in the skeletons of men who supposed themselves statesmen, and found out they were charlatans. [Applause.] The Republican Party enters to-day on the same track. Look at its measure. Its measure is this: It undertakes to cut down the representation of the South in proportion to the extent to which the South disfranchises the negro. Our is hers tried that in 1781. They said, "Allow the South only three-fifths of her negroes, and political selfishness will, in order to clutch the other two-fifths, lift its negro from a slave into a man." We tried it ninety years, nearly, and the South, under the inspiration of this motive, never made one single effort to get rid of the slavery that robbed her of two-fifths of the strength of her black population. The Republican Party to-day repeats the same experiment, and hopes it will be successful. What the leaders in Congress think is, that the amendment will be rejected. Of course it will be. The President has put his foot down against it. He has warned the Southern States not to indorse it. He has told them in so many words that they will have his support in refusing to ratify it. The precedent set in the last amendment counts all the States in making up the requisite three-fourths, and if that precedent is to be followed now, there is no possibility that the proposed amendment will be accepted. What then, does STEVENS, what does BOUTWELL, what does WADE, what does SUMNER expect? In that near Fall, when the elections are over and the amendment defeated, what do they expect? Why, they expect that the Republican party, victorious at the ballot-box, unfettered by the adoption of the amendment, will float back into Congress, able to pass an act that shall give the ballot to the negro, and initiate an amendment of the Constitution which shall secure it to him. They hope, they expect, that after the defeat of the amendment in the Fall elections, the party will return to Congress stronger than it stands to-day. They do not want that amendment accepted. The worst possible news that THADDEUS STEVENS could hear would be that the amendment was adopted. The most unwelcome news you could carry to GEORGE BOUTWELL, of Groton, would be that that amendment had been ratified. They neither expect it or wish it. It is a party move. I do not disgrace it when I say it is a party trick to tide over the elections and save time—nothing else. To serve a purpose—to get rid of an emergency—to tide over the Summer—to get on the other side of the elections—that is all. Meanwhile, where are the rank and file of the people? They take that amendment in their hands; they read it as the honest and sound conviction of Congress: they accept it as the high tide level of what can be done. On the other side of the elections, you are to find public opinion demoralized to the level of that amendment. Again, the two parties, the Democratic and the Republican, are to enter into the canvass. They will be standing on the platforms. Suppose to-day this were a Republican caucus. Some republican orator is addressing you. He is advocating the amendment as the Congressional offer to the South. Some man in the audience rises and asks, "Is that the Congressional plan? Do you mean to say that when that amendment is ratified, Congress will admit the South to their seats in the Senate and the House? Is that your plan?" He must say yes or no. Suppose he says, "No, that is not my plan. No, that is not the Congressional plan. Let the Southern States swallow every article of the amendment, and they are no nearer their seats than before." Suppose he says what BOUTWELL, and STEVENS, and SUMNER and WADE say to-day, "Ratify all these amendments, and you are not in." Suppose he should say as BOUTWELL said in Faneuil Hall, "Accept negro suffrage before you enter that door," then the audience would say to him, "Then Congress enters on the elections without a plan. The Republican Party present themselves to their constituents and they have no plan of reconstruction." Would he dare to say it? No; he would not dare to avow it. The Republican Press dare not stand on that platform before the people. Everybody, from Maine to furthest village of the West, acknowledges that the Republican Party is defeated unless it enters the canvass with a plan. What then? When the canvass is opened, when the caucus is assembled in November, when the speaker mounts to the rostrum, when the audience ask him, "Have you a plan?" he is obliged to answer, "Yes, Congress has a plan: there it is. Ratify that amendment, and South Carolina takes her seat in the Senate." He is obliged to say it. I venture to say that from Massachusetts Bay back to Iowa, every stump orator, and ninety-nine out of one hundred Republican Presses, before the 15th day of October, will hold this as the Congressional plan of reconstruction. If they do, what then? Why, then the negro is given back, defenceless, with an uncovered head, with an unprotected liberty, into the hands of the white race. Then, infamous beyond all words, mean beyond all description, Congress deliberately gives up its friends into the hands of its enemies, declares the war ended, and the loyalists of the rebel States under the iron heel of the rebels. I may say "the loyalists" without the use of the word "black." I had an interview with Col. STOKES, of Tennessee, a month ago, when he was in Boston, and he said: "Send back the ballot to the hands of the white race only, and not only the negro, but I, and those like me, cannot live twenty-four hours in the State of Tennessee." How, then, do we stand to-day? The great agony of the nation is to plant the institutions of the rebel States on a foundation durable because just. The only durable foundation is that of land and the ballot. The President avowedly repudiates it, and Congress surrenders it. Remember, I do not charge GEORGE BOUTWELL, or THADDEUS STEVENS, or CHARLES SUMNER with surrendering it. I know their plan, as you do. They say, "We take this, but before we stop working we will have more." I know their meaning; but the Republican Party stands to-day where, by this policy, they sacrifice the very character and cohesion that make it possible they should ever fulfill their pledge to the negro. A French author says: "The barbarian sits down on the sovannah and eats up every green thing and then moves. He sacrifices his subsistence to his appetite." Just so with the Republican Party. It eats up, on the necessity of to-day, the very ground upon which it stands, and its success this Summer devours the possibility of its success next Winter. Let it go to the people and succeed in the Fall elections on this Congressional policy, and that very success which has eaten up and devoured the possibility of fulfilling its pledge to the negro in the coming Congress of next Winter [applause,] for it sacrificed the high-toned conviction of the masses. Its speakers are obliged to go through the canvass with an argument which will stop their mouths when they endeavor to fulfill their pledge another year. I know Mr. SUMNER's sincerity; I know GEORGE BOUTWELL's sincerity; I know HENRY WILSON's duplicity, as well. [Applause.] I know the man who, having studied the history of compromise, for thirty years, has learned nothing, and made himself the tool of the enemy to defeat his own party in the matter of Colorado—making Massachusetts herself the tool by which the foul insult was offered to the record of the war. You and I know that of HENRY WILSON. Here, the announcement that no man could trust him as far as he could see him would be received with no great surprise. But off in Indiana, on the prairies of Illinois, when a speaker stands there to-day, and says to his audience, "Don't be discouraged; Congress has not settled on that amendment; it is only a tub to the whale; when it is rejected we are going back into Congress, and we will pass an impartial ballot-bill over the President; the Radicals will be strong enough to do it," some man in the audience says, "Where is your Radical number one?" "Why, HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts." And possibly, at that distance, one man in ten believes him. But we know that to call him a "broken reed" would be a compliment. Yet, in the great West, the radicalism that is to save the Republican Party after the demoralization consequent on the discussion of this amendment hangs on men like HENRY WILSON. How do you know that the radicalism of the prairies, on which you rely, the radicalism of New-York, on which you lean to secure this result after the elections, may not be the weak, as superficial, as little trustworthy, as the radicalism of the Senator from Natick. Oh, no, my friends, it is a close game we are playing. It is a keen effort to hit between wind and water. It is an attempt to beat the devil with his own weapons. I hope the Republican Party will succeed. I know no other channel, this Summer, in which to work. I cannot tell you to desert the Republican Party; I know no where else for you to go. But my advice is this: Open your eyes wide. Understand that your leaders neither wish nor expect the ratification of this proposal. Understand beforehand that they only put it as a stalking-horse to cover their real design; that the only men in the party whose opinions are worth mentioning rely upon going into Congress unfettered by it, with the hope of wielding such a strength as will checkmate the President with his own weapons, and keep the rebel States still in the hands of the army. When you go up and down, when you attend your caucuses, when you speak at town meetings, remember that the real Republican battle-cry is, "No rebel States readmitted without ballot; land and education for every loyal man in it!" [Loud applause.] "No rebel State admitted at all for the present!" [Renewed applause.] It is idle to disguise the matter; it is very idle to blink the issue; it is worse than childish to shut your eyes to the large jobs we have to do. To reconstruct the nation, we are obliged to bring those ten States again within the girdle of Federal law. At the present day four white men out of five in those rebel States cherish yet in their bosoms a design to renew the struggle. Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, is to-day in Washington telling President JOHNSON that he has not a man Texas who is not an avowed rebel at this very hour. He is there to tell the President that out of the white men of his own State, there is not one in five who is, in any degree, a friend of this Government, or takes even the trouble to pretend to be a friend of the Government. He is there to tell the President, that if his policy is adopted, neither he, (HAMILTON,) nor his Chief-Justice nor his attorney can stay one night in the State of Texas. From Florida comes up the same record. It is not possible to let the helm of these States go back into the hands of the white man. Open the books of the merchants. Take the cold, dispassionate discussions of the Statistical Society of New-York. The most learned man on cotton addressed them last month, and he said to the statistical merchants of the Empire State, "Gentlemen, it is not safe for a Northern dollar to go south of Mason and Dixon's line." How do you hope to reconstruct States when the capital of the North, by its own avowal, dares not cross the line? What does the South want? Money. Burn down this town, destroy every house, blot out every road, tear up every railroad, pull down every school-house, burn every church; suppose, to-morrow, you had nothing but the land and your hands to begin with; what should you want? Capital. You would send agents to Boston and New-York to borrow money. You would say, "We can rebuild the town of Framingham if you will trust us. SHERMAN has burned the South over fifty miles broad, and left no living thing behind him. The other parts of it are as desolate. What it needs to-day is capital. The North cobwebbed the West with railroads and dotted it with cities. Why? Because the West said, "Come, brothers, and mould for us a policy, and take your fitting reward." Northern men, Northern capital, covered the West. The South stands in the same condition, and the Northern capitalist says, from the flag-stones of Wall-street, "No Northern dollar can venture to cross the line." What then? Why, you have to hold it under the military right hand until Northern men and Northern dollars have rebuilt it. You have got to hold the rebel element by force until it has worn out its hatred and the great elements that mould nations have made it over. Why, we have had experience in this matter. It is very true that ignorant men, learned men, good men, selfish men, all kinds of men, have an influence in moulding the character of a Government; but you can hardly count within any definite short space what their influence will be, because the human heart is a bundle of prejudices and passions. But there are certain things, certain great elements, and you can calculate their influence as exactly as an astronomer calculates the motions of a star. Land, education, capital, the ballot—these are things as durable as the North Star; their influence just as calculable as that of the moon. In 1789, when our fathers attempted to weld together civilization and barbarism, in the kindness of their hearts they trusted men. They trusted the passions, the selfishness, the good nature, the ambition, the State pride of men. What is the result? After sixty years of compromise, came a war that shook the globe, and what has that war taught us? Trust things! Trust capital, trust the ballot, trust the land, trust enlightenment—never trust man. Tell me what ALEXANDER STEPHENS thinks, tell me what ROBERT PRIOR believes, tell me what Gov. AIKEN has been whipped into. I do not care a rush for it. I want the land of South Carolina on my side. [Applause.] I want the ballot-box of South Carolina on my side. I want the capital of South Carolina on my side. I want the same elements that made the West pledged to make the South in that image. Send up to Congress, therefore, this message: "You have betrayed us. You are demoralizing the popular heart by your Republican policy. Give us no policy that trusts men. Trust God, and the things which God created!" [Applause.] You cannot go through this coming election in any other channel but the Republican Party, weak as it is; but go through it with your voices engaged by party discipline, proclaiming all the while to God and people that unless they secure the great elements of life on our side, they are only planting the seeds of another revolution. I believe in half a dozen or a dozen of the leading men of the Senate and House of Representatives; I believe in their honesty of purpose; but what I doubt is the courageous wisdom. EDMUND BURKE said once: "There is a courageous wisdom, and the opposite of it is reptile prudence, born not of caution, but of fear." Now the "reptile prudence" of Congress, represented to-day by the practical statesmanship (Heaven save the mark!) of the Natick Senator is "born, not of caution, but of fear." He dreads the South. He fears the strength of the conquered rebels of South Carolina. He shows the white flag, even before it is demanded. [Hear, hear.] If, when THADDEUS STEVENS made that touching speech just before the passage of the amendment, after telling of his dream out of his disappointment, instead of closing it with the declaration that he was to vote "aye" on the amendment, he had said, "Therefore, gentlemen, alone, if necessary, but pledged to do what in me lies to save this nation, or at least to indicate to it where lies its safety, I say No to that amendment;" if he had done that, if a dozen like him (as is possible) had rallied round the veteran statesman, even then the Republican Party might have saved this nation. The best Senator in the Senate told me within ten days, "Had I had but six men on my side, I could have carried impartial suffrage through the Senate of the United States." Six men! Why, twenty men sat in those seats—twenty men, every one of whom, if you had asked him, "Sir, do you believe in the indispensable necessity of impartial suffrage?" would have said, "Yes, Sir." "Why don't you advocate it?" "For fear of my party." Had they stood up like men, these twenty, and voted for impartial suffraye, a ready and willing country would have said "Amen" to the Senate. [Applause.] Impartial suffrage! The whole South is afraid to contest it; most men of the South are willing to admit it; a large number would welcome it; it needed but twenty men like THADDEUS STEVENS or WM. D. KELLEY to have carried the House of Representatives. Now, what says the party to us? "Gentlemen, we have done our utmost; gentlemen, we are making the best of the hour." Suppose I was on board a Cunard steamer on the rocks of Cohasset, and the vessel about going to pieces, and the pilot stood idly at the helm, and I said to him, "Sir, why is not our course pointed out to sea?" "I can't do it." "Have you ever put your hand on the helm? have you ever tried?" "No, Sir; I am doing the best I can." "Have you ever made one single effort?" "No." That is very indistinct against the Republican Party. You and I who go up and down the country know that while the public opinion of the loyal States does not imperatively demand, it yet submissively consents to universal suffrage, and that if the leading men of the nation, in the Summer of 1865, regardless of their own ambition, forgetful of party, had undertaken to speak right out their own conscientious convictions, the nation would have been a unit. My charge against even the virtue of THADDEUS STEVENS, and CHAS. SUMNER, and WM. D. KELLEY, is not that they did not do their duty, but it is that they have not refused, yes, *refused*, to the end, to sully their record by petting on it one single vote that left it to be imagined by a single man, for an instant, that it was possible to save the great National issue while, paltering the whole Summer's length in order to save a party organization. [Applause. I know what practical statesmanship means in ordinary tiges; I know how much party organization is worth in ordinrry times; but these are not ordinary times; it is a revolution. The waters are out, and flood the globe; the political depths are broken up; the heavens themselves are obscured; there is no star visible but the North Star of Justice. There is but one object in the great loyal masses; it is to save the Union, by keeping the nationality unbroken. Inside of that, I will aver to my dying day, that, but for the timidity of such men as ABRAHAM LINCOLN, no matter how good their hearts, these Democratic masses were ready, in the providence of God, to be led up to the absolute level of impartial and entire justice to every man under the National flag. [Applause.] That legend could have been stamped on the soft, National heart, half a dozen times during the war, Oh, if the future historian shall adduce this time as the test of Democratic institutions, let him say that democracies are able to produce people; where they fail is in producing lerders—men courageous enough to risk their future, and all party arrangements, by trusting to the people. The democratic leader trusts his rank and file without flinching He knows what his party is made up of and he believes in it. It is made up of selfishness and corruption; [laughter and applause] it is made up of personal ambition and spite; it is made up of the lower tier of the worst forces of man's nature; and he believes in them. The Republican leader never has believed in his rank and file. His rank and file are patriotism, loyalty, justice, faith in God and a belief in the nation's duty at this hour. No Republican leader has been willing to trust them unreservedly. Born of the timid counsels of the Whig Party, he never has believed in the virtue of the people. On the chessboard of such men as your Natick Senator the pawns and the kings are alike the basest elements of the human heart. He watches their average exhibition in the grog-shops of Washington and brings out that average and calls it public opinion, and to that, with a base timidity for which no popular demonstration has afforked him even an excuse, he sacrifices the possibility of the nation's most critical hour. What we want, as a people, are leaders with faith in their own virtue. Support the Republican Party at the polls, assuming that the party is on the side of absolute justice. I know not where else to tell you to go. But teach the Republican Party, at the same time, that you know that this amendment ought to be defeated; that the foulest blot on the nation's Constitution would be the enrollment of such an infamous desertion of its pledges. Tell them, at the same time, that you know God has linked justice to this victim race with the possibility of national security. I know you think I am talking apprehensively to-day, but as that same EDMUND BURKE said of his party in a similar crisis, "Undue apprehension is a far lesser evil than that confidence which in its undue reliance loses a good cause." I know I am apprehensive. Not of the absolute future, for I believe in God and in justice, but my apprehension covers the next dozen or sixteen years. It covers that epoch when the still powerful white race of the South, rich, educated, influential, is to regain State machinery, and wield it against the possibility of national pecae. My apprehension is in State sovereignty, which is left strong enough to commit dangerous treason. I would cut down State sovereignty by Congressional act or constitutional amendment, so much as to allow the Federal Government to arrange the political rights and to protect the civil privileges of its citizens within the several States. My apprehension covers these dozen coming years, when Northern brains and Northern capital are to be barred out, with a worse than Chinese exclusion, from Southern cities and Southern plantations, and the race to which we are bound by such ties of gratitude is to be left to be ground up under the terrible tread of their former masters. I am apprehensive when I see the *Atlantic Monthly* telling the negro that if he is oppressed he has an ample remedy—he can emigrate! Emigrate! As if 4,000,000 of paupers could remove themselves 2,000 miles, or 1,000, beyond oppression! Oh, the mockery of argument that meets every earnest appeal is the worst exhibition of the national heart! It is the only thing that makes me apprehensive when I look at the North itself. Send back to your leaders, I repeat, this message: "Admit no rebel State for the present! Hold them under the sword until their highways are safe for Northern travelers, and their marts of business safe for Northern capitalists! Admit no rebel State even then, until land, education, and the ballot, under the sanction of Federal authority, are the secure inheritance of every man born on its soil!" [Loud applause.]

After Mr. PHILLIPS had concluded the forenoon session adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HENRY C. WRIGHT was the first speaker. He took the ground that the nation could not live a great while longer with that word white in the Constitution. He held that the destiny of the country was not in the hands of the President, the Judiciary, or Congress—these are but instruments—but in the people. He believed that to-day the North would, after free discussion, agree to let the negro have the ballot. He blessed old Massachusetts that she never had that infamous word "white" in her Constitution, and he hoped that every political party would go to destruction that advocated the idea of making the color of the skin the basis of government.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER offered a resolution that the day and deeds they were celebrating bind them to the support of no party that does not sustain the perfect equality of all citizens before the law, and concluding with the idea that resistance to any other legislation is justifiable, for "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." Mr. FOSTER commenced with the announcement that the present Government of the United States is more oppressive than was the Government of England at the time of the Revolution. Great Britain never committed such a crime as employing men to fight her battles, and then delivering them over to their enemies. He doubted the consistency of his friend PHILLIPS in recommending a support of the Republican Party. For his part he should be rejoiced to see that party go to pieces, for it does not fight for justice. In his view another civil war is impending which will deluge with blood the fair fields of the North. Let the friends of freedom at the North organize and say to the tyrants of the land hold or he will open your veins. We will have a Government which will respect the rights of man "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," and he would advise the negro, if there was no other course left, to use his musket to sustain his rights, and the advocates of freedom should support him in that position. Until it does justice, fall down the Government of this country every one who supports it! In behalf of liberty and equal rights the bayonet if required would be used as it was by our Revolutionary fathers. Mr. PHILLIPS, in reply to Mr. FOSTER, said that he recommended work within the Republican Party as the best instrumentality at hand for the moment, as the contest is close upon us, but at the same time he would have the people warned against the treachery of some of their leaders. If twenty years of anti-Slavery warfare had not made him an odious and unpopular man, he fully believed he could rouse up the right sentiment in Massachusetts. God forbid that HENRY WILSON should truly represent Massachusetts on the Colorado Bill, he crawling on his stomach and asking every one he met to allow him to stand up. There are a great many moonlight men about, he said, that reflect others but do no reflection of their own. He is of that cautious class who could walk on eggs a mile without breaking them. Men of that character are sent to the Senate from Natick.

Mr. WRIGHT thought Mr. PHILLIPS counseled action not with the leaders but the masses of the Republican Party; the latter, in his opinion, being in favor of impartial suffrage. If the enemies of impartial suffrage triumph, in his view, a long struggle would commence, and it would be better to keep its enemies down if possible.

Mr. POWELL, of the New-York *Anti-Slavery Standard*, said he would not go for the Republican Party until they go for impartial suffrage, upon which question they had changed front.

Loud calls were made for ANNA DICKINSON, but, though present, she declined to speak.

After some other speeches, and the passage of the resolutions, the meeting dissolved.

IOWA.

Conservative Republican State Convention—The Platform.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Thursday, June 28.

The State Convention of the Conservative Republicans of Iowa met this afternoon in the Court-house. Gen. BENTON called the Convention to order, and upon his motion, Col. MACKAY, of Keokuk County, was called to the Chair, and E. MCKENNIE, of Clayton, and P. F. BORETEE, of Polk, were appointed Secretaries.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed, consisting of Judge EGEW, of Lee County, and others. The Committee reported, as permanent officers, Col. MCKEY, of Mokena, President; Vice-Presidents, J. WHITEWART, of Scott, and — EDMUND and J. W. EGEW; Secretaries, L. P. MCKENNIE, of Clayton, P. F. BORETEE, of Polk.

On motion, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of Gen. Benton, O. S. Butler and Capt. Bollinger, of Lee, Edward Pickett and Col. O. P. Scott.

The Committee retired, and after a somewhat lengthy consultation, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Being unable to coöperate with the radical and dominant element of the Republican Party in a line of policy instituted since the close of the war, and in direct conflict with the genius of our Government, and believing that, in the present unsettled and complicated condition of our public affairs, it behooves the true friends of the nation to unite in some well concerted effort for the pacification of the country, and for strengthening and perpetuating the bonds of the Union, and that such concert of action can only be secured by a thorough organization of the friends and advocates of the sentiments expressed in the call for this convention, we do hereby establish a political association, to be known as the National Union Party, with the following declaration of principles:

1. We hold that the Constitution of the United States is the palladium of our liberty, and that any departure from its requirements by the legislative, executive or judicial departments of the Government is subversive of the fundamental principles of our republican institutions.

2. Repudiating the radical doctrine of State rights and secession on the one hand, and centralization of Federal authority on the other, as equally dangerous, and believing that no State can secede, and the war having been prosecuted on our part, as expressly declared by Congress itself, to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union inviolate, with all its dignity, and the equality and rights of the States unimpaired. The Federal arms having been victorious, *we hold that all the States are still in the Union, and entitled to equal rights under the Constitution, and that Congress has no power to exclude a State from the Union, to govern it as a Territory, or to deprive it of representation in the councils of the nation, when its representatives have been elected and qualified in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the land.*

3. While we fully concede to the Federal Government the power to enforce obedience to the Constitution, and laws enacted in conformity with it, and to punish those who resist its legitimate authority in the several States, we believe that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political freedom depends.

4. We hold that each State has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its electors, and we are opposed to any alterations of the provisions of our State Institution on the subject of suffrage.

5. We consider the national debt a sacred obligation, and the honor of the Government is pledged for its liquidation. No obligation incurred in any manner whatever, in aid of the rebellion, should ever be assumed or paid.

6. The nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors of the late war, for the suppression of the rebellion; and in the bestowal of public patronage, by election or appointment, preference should be given them, if competent to perform the duties required; and, as a partial tribute for their services, the Government should donate to each of those who have fallen in the service or been honorably discharged, or to their legal representatives, 160 acres of land; and justice to those who entered the service in the early part of the war, demands that immediate provision should be made for the equalization of bounties.

7. We cordially indorse the restoration policy of President JOHNSON as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected, *with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.*

8. *We regard the action of Congress in refusing to admit loyal Representatives from States recently in rebellion as unwarranted by the Constitution, and calculated to complicate rather than adjust our national troubles.*

9. The ratification by the Legislatures of the several States of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the abolition of slavery settles that vexed question and meets our hearty approval.

10. We are opposed to any further amendments to the Constitution of the United States until all the States are represented in Congress and have a vote in making the same.

11. We are in favor of a strict adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and extend to all the people struggling to preserve nationality and liberty our warmest sympathy.

12. All officers interested in the management of the public funds should be held to a strict accountability for the faithful application of the same, and, for defalcation, or the misapplication of such funds, they should not be permitted to evade the responsibility by implicating irresponsible agents selected by themselves, and any political party that countenances such evasion becomes accessory to the crime.

The reading of the resolutions called loud cheers from all parts of the house, and they were adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations, and the following gentlemen were nominated, mostly by acclamation:

Secretary of State, Col. S. G. Van Ananda, of Delaware; Treasurer, Gen. George A. Stone, of Henry county; Auditor, Capt. R. W. Cross, of Polk; Register, S. P. McKennie, of Clayton; Attorney-General, Capt. Webster Bolinger, of Lee; Supreme Court Reporter, Capt. J. W. Limute, of Jasper; Clerk, Lewis Kinzey, of Polk.

A committee of six—one from each Congressional District—was then appointed, as follows: John K. Lyon, Chairman; Thos. H. Benton, Col. Dewey, J. W. Stewart, J. Atcherton, S. W. Chase.

The Convention then resolved to have 5,000 copies of the proceedings printed.

After a resolution of thanks, the Convention adjourned.

The Conservative Convention was a good one. Prominent Republicans were there, and they all say we will do in our counties what we say in our resolutions.

KENTUCKY.

Eloquent Letter from Gov. Bramlette.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has written an eloquent letter declaring in favor of Gen. HOBSON, the Union candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. He writes:

The 1st of May Convention, composed of men whose sympathies or actions were in support of rebellion, defiant of the results of the war, and regardless of the effects of renewing the conflict, has, by a distinct party organization and nomination of a candidate of like sympathies, forced upon the people of Kentucky the issue, whether the control and government of the State shall remain with those who upheld the cause of the Union or shall be turned over to those who sought its destruction.

No matter what pretensions may be set up—no matter what platitudes have been put forth by the Convention or may be by its adherents—the issue made by an organization under any party name for party purposes, of men who have stood in hostile array to the Government of the Union during our fearful civil war, cannot be mistaken—cannot be ignored. The issue so made is, shall those who succeeded in putting down rebellion and maintaining the Union hold the political control and government of the State; or shall those who failed in their hopes and efforts to destroy the Union be given the administration of the State Government? This issue was not provoked by the Union men—it has been forced upon them against their will.

It should not have been done. Had no such issue been thrust upon us during the present year, our people would have so blended in harmony before another year as to make such an issue impracticable.

No one more deeply deplores the issue than I. Since the close of the war all my personal and official influence has been given to bring about that harmony and kindly feeling which constitutes the only solid foundation of peace. It has been with sensations of profoundest pleasure that I have witnessed the return and rapid growth of this feeling among our people—the evanishment of bitterness and hostility, and the establishment of that *solid peace* which rests upon "a union of hearts" as well as "a union of hands." A hearty, healthy sentiment of oneness was being established; and my heart glowed with pride for my State and swelled with gratitude to God for the favorable results so happily attained. The soldiers who had confronted each other in hostile array on many bloody fields, greeted each other in cordial reunion, forgetting that they were ever otherwise than friends and brothers.

The 1st of May Convention, whether intentionally or not it is now needless to inquire, has broken in upon this healthful and cheering state of affairs, and has thrust upon us a struggle which threatens to disrupt those kindly relations just forming, and to revive and intensify the bitter memories of the struggle through which we had just passed—as we hoped forever.

Every citizen, whatever may have been his position during the war, who now in good faith desires peace, and the perpetuation of our Government, and who wishes the sad memories of the past years of strife and war forgotten and buried, should unite to defeat the movement of the 1st May Convention, which is adverse to such consummation. The 1st May Convention has wrought much evil already, and is fraught with much more. It has begotten strife where amity prevailed; it has evoked sad memories and bitter feelings where oblivion was covering the past; it has created division where unity existed; it has broken the moral force which an undivided support of the President would have given to the proper adjustment of the pending question of restoration of the Government; it has stayed the hand of the Federal Executive clemency in behalf of those Kentuckians who are amenable to penalties; and may upraise the arm of justice to a rigid enforcement of the laws.

It has given to those who oppose the restoration of the Southern States to their position in the Government a weapon almost as formidable as rebellion itself.

It has placed the returned Confederate soldier in a painfully false position. If he sustains the action of the Convention, his good faith will be questioned by all Union men. If he opposes it he will be denounced by "sympathizers" as a renegade, because they claim to be the natural allies of the Confederate soldier. If he shall not take sides, he will be charged with want of courage to show his hand. Thus he is to be victimized, after years of danger and battle, by those who professed to sympathise with him during the war, but who now assail his peace and good faith through the 1st of May Convention.

It has forced the test whether the generous, forgiving spirit of the victors—who so cordially welcomed home and rehabilitated those who, by rebellion, had forfeited all—shall be met with generous support, or be repelled by unasked hostility.

The issue so made is too clear and distinct to be covered up under a party name, or obscured by abusive and reproachful epithets.

The candidates are worthy representatives of the issue; both gentlemen of good personal character and standing; but separated distinctly by the impassable gulf which divides the friends and supporters of the Union from the friends and supporters of a defunct rebellion.

The true friends of the Union will not desert to the ranks of rebellion after the battle has been fought and won.

Those who now rush to the rescue, and seek to renew the strife of 1861 in Kentucky, were, while they professed to be Union men, mistaken. The clank of arms and smoke of battle confused their choice; the abatement of the strife and the return of peace restores them to their moral sentiments and remits them to their true status.

Union men have differed—sometimes bitterly—upon questions of policy in conducting the war, and upon policies or modes of restoration; but these differences, being temporary in character, necessarily pass away upon the adjustment of the question. But the difference between union and secession is the difference between life and death—it is irreconcilable and perpetual.

Union men may differ among themselves as to the best mode of maintaining or conducting the Government, but they will always differ far more widely with those who desire its destruction.

Between the friend and supporter of the Government of the Union and him whose *sympathies* were with those who sought to destroy the Union, there can be but one choice for Union men.

If it be *meritorious* to have fought on the gory field of Shiloh, and many other hard-fought fields of blood, to maintain an unbroken Union, and to be for the entire restoration of the Government, then Gen. EDWARD H. HOBSON meets the full measure of merit.

If it be *meritorious* to have stood in "sympathy" with those in arms to overthrow the Government and divide the Union, then Judge DUVALL, as the representative of the 1st of May Convention, fills the measure of merit.

I speak for myself, that while I can forgive and forget the wrongs of rebellion, I never can declare by my vote that it was meritorious. I am willing to ignore, but not reward it. I might be willing to support a man who fought in good faith against us, but came back in good faith and manifested himself to be true and loyal to the Union, and who stood for office upon his own merits; but not for any man who may run upon the merit of his wrong.

If Judge DUVALL were an independent candidate, resting his claims upon his own personal merits, he would occupy a very different attitude in my estimation; but being the representative of the 1st of May Convention, and therefore of the organized disloyalty of the State, which seeks to keep alive the embers of a rebellious sentiment, he must be judged accordingly.

The name "Democrat," assumed by that Convention, has neither length nor breadth enough to cover up or hide from the public gaze, the patent fact that those who composed that body were not Union men—were not Democrats, but were men whose sympathies and acts were adverse to the Union. The candidate of a party that has no word of thanks for the Union soldier—no word of condemnation for secession and rebellion throughout nineteen resolutions, can have no personal merits sufficient to abate one jot or title of my opposition.

I am for my country first and for its defenders next.

Yours truly,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

VIRGINIA.

Public Meeting in Albemarle County—The Executive Committees of the Late Whig and Democratic Parties Requested to Appoint Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

At a meeting of a portion of the people of Albemarle, held in the Court-house at Charlottesville, on Monday the 2d day of July, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the appointment of delegates to the proposed Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next,

On motion of WILLIAM F. GORDON, Jr., B. H. MAGRUDER was called to the chair, who explained the objects of the meeting in a few pertinent and forcible remarks.

On motion of I. B. BARKSDALE, JOHN L. COCHRAN was appointed Secretary.

WM. F. GORDON, Jr., moved that a committee be appointed to report business for the meeting, which was agreed to; whereupon the chairman appointed the following committee: William F. Gordon, Jr., John J. Bocock, William T. Early, William Branch, I. R. Barksdale, N. H. Massi, James W. Mason, B. J. Darneille, William W. Minor, John L. Cochrane, W. W. Gilmer, N. Catterton, R. G. Crank, T. L. Farish and A. J. Brown.

The committee retired, and subsequently, through their chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the National Union Club have issued a call for a Convention, to assemble in the City of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday in August next, to be composed of delegates to be chosen by the electors of the several States of the Union who sustain the administration of President JOHNSON in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution; and whereas the people of Albemarle, avowing their "attachment in true allegiance" to the Constitution, and the Union created by it, are earnestly desirous of uniting, without regard to past political differences or party associations, with all of those in every portion of our common country who, "in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations," and who desire to see the Government of the United States restored to what it so long was, and was intended always to be, a great Constitutional Government, popular in its form, representative in its character, founded upon principles of equality, guarded by law and judicature, and defended by the affections of the whole people; and whereas, recurring to the past expression of opinions on their part, declared to be the guide of future political action, they recognize in the principles set forth in the call for the said Convention, notwithstanding abstract differences now wholly immaterial, a just middle ground upon which patriots of every section can unite as a basis of common action for a purpose; therefore

Resolved, That the people of Albemarle approve the call for a convention to assemble in the city of Philadelphia on the second Tuesday of August next.

Resolved, That in view of the shortness of the time intervening between the present time and the meeting of the Convention, it would be impracticable to hold District Conventions in the several Congressional Districts of the State, or a Convention of the people of the State at large, this meeting doth respectfully recommend that the Executive Committees of the late Whig and Democratic Parties of Virginia, appointed in 1860, assemble in Joint Convention in the City of Richmond, on the — day of the present month, and appoint at least four delegates from the State at large and two from each Congressional District, to represent the State of Virginia at the Convention in Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the Hon. WILLIAM H. MACFARLAND, Chairman of the late Whig Committee, and Col. JOHN RUTHERFOORD, Chairman of the late Democratic Committee, be earnestly requested to give this movement their active support and coöperation.

Resolved, That in the event the suggestion of this meeting be concurred in, the people of Albemarle perform a pleasing duty, alike dictated by the promptings of their judgments as the affections of their hearts, when they respectfully ask that their eminent fellow-citizen, the Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES be appointed a delegate from the State at large.

Resolutions were also adopted inviting the other Counties of the State to take part in the movement.

Pennsylvania.

At the meeting of the Bedford County (Penn.) Republican Convention, Hon. WM. H. KOONTZ was nominated for Congress, GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER for the State Senate, and Capt. JOHN S. STUCKEY of Bedford, and JOHN WELLER of Somerset, for the Assembly. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we cordially and heartily indorse and approve the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recently adopted by the two Houses of Congress. The punishment of traitors which it inflicts is mild and more lenient than they deserve. None but rebels could possibly desire the payment of the rebel debt. No friend of the Union would ever be willing to repudiate any part of the debt contracted to preserve the life of the nation and made necessary by the efforts of traitors to destroy it. Every true Republican and Democrat must approve of that change in representation which is necessary to make a freeman in the North equal, in political influence and power, with a citizen of the South.

Resolved, That while we believe that "treason should be made odious and traitors punished," to such an extent, at least, as to prove a warning to all future ages, we also hold that the friends of traitors in the North should receive such condemnation and punishment as would prevent them from giving aid and comfort to reconstructed rebels in administering the affairs of the nation, and, therefore, we fully approve of the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania taking away from all deserters the right of citizenship.

Radical Blasphemy.

In a discussion last Thursday in the Common Council of Philadelphia, a member by the name of HANCOCK is thus reported:

Mr. HANCOCK—I would go down into hell and break the ashes of the grave to teach the attorney who would go South to defend JEFFERSON DAVIS the contempt in which the people of the city hold him. I would have WILLIAM B. REED there, that every flapping shred of flag may remind him of the shrouds of his murdered victims.

Mr. HETZEL—I move to include Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS.

Mr. HANCOCK—Well, I only say that with THADDEUS STEVENS I am heart and hand. [Applause.] I belong to his band. There is only one thing left in the land now, and that is the flag; and I trust that we will ever hallow a day that shows us how despotism was broken up. Such an unhallowed idea as that JEFF. DAVIS should be pardoned is preposterous, and ought not to be entertained. If I would see a traitor going to Heaven, Great God! I would go the other way.

The Canvass in Maine.

GEN. CHAMBERLAIN ACCEPTS THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

BRUNSWICK, Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

Hon. A. G. Jewett, President, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d inst., informing me of my nomination as candidate for Governor of Maine, by the Union Republican Convention, lately holden at Bangor, and transmitting a copy of the resolution there adopted.

The issue now before us is well defined. By the recent war a step has been taken in our history. No new principles have been adopted or assumed, but the doctrines which were announced as the foundation of this Government, have made progress as living powers and now demand to be more distinctly embodied in our institutions, and applied to practical affairs. We must secure ourselves in this advanced position. We cannot go back to gather up the fragments of the Union as it was; we must recognize the nation as it is, and make the Constitution what it should be. The Constitutional Amendment recently proposed to the country by the two Houses of Congress is a step in this direction. The position of the Union majority in Congress on the questions of reconstruction assures us that the cause of human rights is safe in their hands. Above all, the hearts of the people are in earnest in this matter, and they mean that no step shall be taken backward.

This is no innovation; it is but carrying forward to their completion the ideas and intentions of the Fathers. Theirs as well as ours is the motto we emblazon on our banners; equal civil and political rights to all men.

This I understand to be the spirit of your resolutions, and these receive my most cordial concurrence and support.

Distrustful as I must be of my untried capacities in the line of duty to which you would call me, I am reassured by the extraordinary compliment of your choice, and the pledge of your cordial support. Recognizing in your action a generous regard for those in whose sufferings and sacrifices for their country and for right my own small share is perhaps the chief claim to your consideration, and unwilling to withhold my services, if needed in the same great cause, I accept the nomination you have done me the distinguished honor to tender. I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,
J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

Senator Poland, of Vermont, on Removals.

We find the following letter from Senator POLAND in the St. Albans, Vt., *Messenger*:

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have just seen Gen. STANNARD, who tells me that in your county it is publicly reported that Mr. ADAMS, the assessor of your district, is to be removed, and Mr. HUBBELL, of Fairfax, appointed in his place, and this by my influence. Some three or four days since I received a letter from Hon. J. M. HOTCHKISS, of Fairfax, saying that such a rumor prevailed, and asking if it was true.

The letter of Judge H. was the first intimation I ever had, and the only one, that a change was thought of; and on inquiry of my colleague, Mr. EDMUNDS, he is equally ignorant. It is a simple falsehood, set afloat, like a thousand others, by my political opponents, designed to work injury to me. It will probably, like other falsehoods, only damage the inventor. I learn, also, that the country is quite rife with rumors of political removals, to be effected by me, growing out of the fact of the removal of Mr. CLAPP as Collector, and the appointment of Gen. STANNARD. The change was not asked or made upon political grounds at all, but wholly on the ground that Gen. STANNARD was a brave and gallant soldier, who had suffered for his country, and needed the place, while Mr. CLAPP, a civilian and a man of wealth, who had held the office for five years, did not need it. The change was in full accord with the resolution of Congress, and the proclamation of the President—a humane and patriotic policy, in which Congress and the President happily agree. I do not propose to ask for the removal of good Republicans from office, except in such cases as that, and if others equally as meritorious shall be presented, I shall certainly favor them. I do not intend to ask the removal of men from office merely because they are not my personal friends. The case of Gen. STANNARD seemed to me so strong, that I was surprised that it was not favored by all the delegation from our State.

If you deem it worth the space it will occupy, you are at liberty to publish this note.

I am, very truly yours,
L. P. POLAND.
E. B. WHITING, Esq.

The National Union Convention.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Six gentlemen, of whom Senator COWAN is one, have called a National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next. We are not aware that there exists or can be any objection to holding this or any number of National Conventions. Indeed, we are decidedly in favor of the idea, and we hope the Philadelphia Convention may prove to be a genuine Union love-feast. For some time past it has been apparent that the growth of Unionism in certain States lately in armed opposition to the Government, was less vigorous and promising than it should be under the circumstances; and anything these six gentlemen can do to stimulate it, will be worthy of encouragement from patriots and all good citizens. If the movement should induce certain classes in the South to give over their rebellious ideas, suppress the rebellious spirit they have continued to manifest, adopt the practice of loyalty, and become genuine lovers of the Union, it will succeed in accomplishing what thus far has seemed to be a hopeless task. If these are the objects of the Philadelphia Convention, good luck to it, and to any number of them.

Miscellaneous.

On June 28 Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN delivered a speech at Cairo, Ill., in which he took ground with the Radicals unqualifiedly. After explaining his position he said:

"Thus, you see, my fellow-citizens, that my opinions are in opposition to the right of representation being restored until the people of this country, not the rebels, but the loyal portion, shall consider the question and determine on what condition that right, once lost, might be restored. This right of restoration belongs to the people, acting through their representatives, and not to any one man. It is not a question as to whether a loyal man or disloyal man shall be admitted into Congress at this time, but a question as to how you will restore the right to have representation from those States. This plan that we have been discussing having been adopted as the best that could be agreed upon, I most heartily approve of it. [Applause.]

The Buffalo *Express* says: "Several of the leading Union papers of the State propose that an earlier day than heretofore be fixed for the State Convention. They would have it assemble as early as the middle of August, instead of waiting for the usual time in September. Subjects unusually interesting and important must necessarily be discussed before the November election, and the people of the State will be ready before the middle of August with a well-considered policy in relation to the great questions of the day. There are strong reasons why the Union Republican Party should take the field early this year, and in our judgment the time named is none too early."

The call of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois for their State Convention at Springfield, on Aug. 8, invites voters "who are in favor of keeping traitors out of the halls of Congress, and of asserting and maintaining the right of the people through their Representatives in Congress to fix and determine the condition on which States lately in rebellion shall be permitted to participate in the Government of the United States."

Gen. SOL MEREDITH, of Indiana, ex-Congressman KILGORE, DAVID S. GOODING, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and some half a dozen others, have called a "State Union Convention" to meet at Indianapolis July 19. Only "those who supported LINCOLN and JOHNSON in 1864, and who now support President JOHNSON's restoration policy" are invited to participate.

The Brownsville, Nebraska, *Advertiser* of the 21st says the official canvas, was made on the 18th, but it has not yet the official result; but it learns from persons who were in Omaha during the canvass that the entire Union State ticket is elected with the exception of Chief-Justice, the copperhead candidate succeeding by about fifty majority.

Complete official returns for Oregon, give WOOD, Republican, for Governor, 327 majority, and MALLORY, for Congress, 555. The other State officers elected are all Republicans, and their majorities still larger. The Legislature stands: Senate, 8 Republican majority; House, 5 Republican.

Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, a Free-Soiler in 1852, and a Radical in 1862, now announces himself an "Independent Johnson candidate for Congress" in the First District of Iowa, in opposition to Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, the present incumbent and Radical candidate for reëlection.

The editor of the Peoria *National Democrat* says he has had an interview with President JOHNSON, and that the call for the Philadelphia Convention has his (JOHNSON's) "hearty indorsement and thorough approval."

Gen. ALLEN C. FULLER is named as a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Second Congressional District of Illinois. It is generally supposed that Hon. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH will be renominated.

In the Fifth Ohio Congressional District, (LE BLOND's) Col. W. MUNGER, C. N. LAMISON, W. SAWYER, G. W. ANDREWS and Col. RAMSEY are all aspirants for the Democratic nomination.

The vote in West Virginia upon the amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting rebels from voting, stands 8,300 for the amendment, and 1,300 against.

Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for reëlection as United States Senator.

Hon. S. H. BOYD is a candidate for the Radical nomination to Congress in the Fourth District of Missouri.

In the Third Illinois (WASHBURNE's) District, a Mr. URIAH D. MEACHAM announces himself a "Johnson candidate" for Congress.

Hon. J. B. GRINNELL is proposed for the next Governor of Iowa.

Mr. Gale's Non-Explosive Gunpowder.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 23.

An experiment which was made on Wednesday in a martello tower near Rye, with five tons of gunpowder rendered non-explosive by the process proposed by Mr. GALE, will probably have attracted sufficient attention to render acceptable a few words on the *rationale* of this so-called discovery, and its probable value for military or other purposes.

The rapidity of burning of gunpowder—which is only another name for its degree of explosiveness—depends, *cæteris paribus*, upon the facility afforded to the propagation through the mass of the heated gases generated by the first ignited portion. The requisite facility is afforded in ordinary gunpowder by breaking it up into grains, thus creating a number of crevices, through which the gases can pass from grain to grain with a rapidity proportioned to the size and number of the interstices. Mr. GALE's process consists merely in filling up these crevices with finely-powdered glass or other suitable substances, thus shutting off the communication between the grains, and destroying the explosive character of the powder. He dilutes the powder, so to speak, with so much incombustible dust as may be required to prevent it from burning; and he restores its explosive character at will by simply sifting out the diluent and once more opening the pores of the powder.

Considering that nobody acquainted with the nature of gunpowder was ignorant of the simple facts upon which Mr. GALE's process is based, and that these facts were actually applied experimentally on a large scale by M. PIOBERT as far back as 1835, and by the Russian chemist FADEIEFF between 1841-4; that the results of these experiments are detailed in PIOBERT's "Traité d'Artillerie," and that similar experiments have been made more recently in this country, Mr. GALE can hardly claim for this proposition the originality which was at first popularly supposed to attach to it. Indeed, it seems that his process differs from that of PIOBERT and FADEIEFF only in the employment of a different quality and a larger quantity of protective powder. But the question of the probable value of the process is distinct from that of its originality. While hesitating to pronounce an opinion as to its possible occasional value for the storage of merchants' or mining powder, we may confidently assert what we believe to be the opinion of the majority of naval and military men, that for military purposes or for the treatment of powder on board our ships of war, the discovery has no practical value. It is at once open to the very definite objection that it entails an increase of storage room to three and a half times that now required, while the transport of so much additional dead weight, whether on sea or on land, may be regarded as absolutely impracticable. Such experiments as have been made have, moreover, exhibited a decided tendency to unmix in traveling; in other words, a tendency on the part of the powder, resulting from the different size of its grain as compared with the grains of glass dust, to resume to a dangerous extent its explosive character; and there is little doubt that the delicate surface of powder is liable to be sensibly affected and fouled by the protective medium, while strong doubts are expressed as to the keeping qualities of the mixture, which lengthy and careful experiments alone could solve. It would always be necessary also, on service, to keep so large a supply of power ready for immediate use as to render quite insignificant the degree of additional security which might be afforded by having the remainder non-explosive. The formidable objection to the process on the score of its entailing a considerable amount of extra manipulation of gunpowder, which would always be attended with more or less danger, delay and uncertainty, has never, that we are aware, been satisfactorily disposed of; and officers whose opinions are entitled to every consideration, object generally to a system which tends to establish in men's minds a feeling of security about a substance which, however harmless it may temporarily be rendered, must finally and frequently be handled in its explosive form.

How far, or how many of, these objections may apply to the process for civil use cannot be decided without reference to the particular circumstances of each case; but, together, they certainly appear sufficiently formidable to preclude the employment of the process for military or naval powders either in transport or in store.

The magnitude of the Rye experiment gave it a specious importance, to which it had no real claim. But when five tons of gunpowder are seen slowly burning away without any explosive effect, it is difficult to make people understand that a great practical result has not been achieved. And this was the sight by which visitors to Pett Level on Wednesday last were rewarded. Five tons of cannon powder had been mixed with twenty tons of glass dust and stowed in barrels in the magazine and on the basement floor of a martello tower. An attempt was first made to cause an explosion or a conflagration by firing one barrel, and when this failed a sort of bonfire was ignited within the tower, which rapidly communicated from barrel to barrel and burnt steadily, with a dense acrid smoke from the door and windows of the tower. But there was no explosion—nothing more than an occasional dull, muffled puff, as the contents of a fresh barrel caught fire.

The experiment placed beyond doubt the efficiency of the method of protection proposed, even for a very large mass closely stowed in a confined space; but it left the question of the wisdom of adopting that particular method precisely where it was before.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

QUARANTINE.

A Communication from the Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The decision of Judge BARNARD, continuing the injunction against the use of Seguine's Point by the Commissioners of Quarantine, is likely to lead to much embarrassment and difficulty. Its effect, and the consequences likely to flow from it, should there be a further influx of cholera, seem to be little understood by the public. It is due, therefore, to the Commissioners that some publicity should be given to the action which has been taken by them to provide an efficient and protective quarantine during the present season, in order that the responsibility of failure may rest where it properly belongs.

In their last annual report the Commissioners called the attention of the Legislature to the necessity for some immediate provision for the care of the large number of cholera patients who were likely soon to arrive in port, and to the great want of some suitable place for the detention of those under quarantine who had been exposed to disease but were not actually sick. They also submitted that it was the duty of the National Government to aid the State in providing means for carrying out its quarantine laws. Soon after the opening of the Legislature they sent their counsel to Albany to assist in maturing such measures as might be necessary to secure prompt legislation by the State, and also, if possible, some aid from the General Government. This resulted in the immediate passage of concurrent resolutions by the Senate and Assembly, asking Congress to aid the State by placing hulks and vessels *gratuitously* at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine, and also to assist the State in the erection of hospitals and warehouses in the Lower Bay, for Quarantine purposes. The Commissioners then dispatched their counsel to Washington, where he prepared and secured the passage of the following joint resolutions of Congress on the 24th day of March, 1866, to wit:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, be and they are hereby respectively authorized, in their discretion, to place gratuitously at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine, or the proper authorities of any of the ports of the United States, to be used by them temporarily for quarantine purposes, such vessels or hulks belonging to the United States, as are not required for other uses of the National Government, subject to such restrictions and regulations as the said Secretaries may respectively deem necessary to impose for the preservation thereof; *provided*, That this resolution shall continue in force one year from its passage.

He also prepared a bill to provide for the erection of warehouses in the Lower Bay, for the reception of infected goods, which was introduced into the House of Representatives and referred to the appropriate Committee, but which has not yet become a law. At the same time he renewed the application which had previously been made by the Commissioners to the proper authorities for the temporary lease of Sandy Hook as a place for the detention of well passengers under quarantine. But this application was denied on the ground that New-Jersey would not consent to its use for any such purposes and that the United States could not grant its use for such a purpose without her consent.

Soon after the passage of the above resolution, the Commissioners applied to the Secretaries of War and the Navy, for the use of vessels on which to place those who were sick with, or had been exposed to cholera. The former promptly responded by placing the *Illinois*, and the latter by placing the *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* at their disposal. By the means thus furnished them, in addition to the hospital ship, owned by the State, they hoped to be able to take care of all who might be committed to their charge. But fresh arrivals of cholera soon convinced them that further means of protection against the disease were required and especially that some place on land should be provided for the well, or cases would rapidly multiply among them while detained upon crowded vessels. DR. ANDERSON, one of the Commissioners, accordingly proceeded to Washington, hoping that, owing to the great emergency existing, he might be able to persuade the General Government to reconsider its determination in reference to Sandy Hook. But in this he was unsuccessful. Learning, however, that the steamer *Empire City*, which would accommodate a large number of passengers, was not then in use, he applied to the Secretary of War to have her turned over to the Commissioners under the joint resolution of Congress. In answer to this application they soon after received the following reply.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1866.

Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., President Quarantine Commissioners, No. 92 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIR: The application made by Mr. W. C. ANDERSON, of the Quarantine Commission, for the use of the Government steamer *Empire City*, has been referred to this office by the Secretary of War, with the following directions:

Referred to the Quartermaster-General, with authority to turn her over to the proper Quarantine authorities for New-York, upon their becoming responsible, by proper contract, for payment to the United States of a reasonable sum for the use of the boat, the amount to be fixed by the Quartermaster-General, and stipulated in the charter party or contract.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
APRIL 25, 1866.

The Quartermaster-General is ready to enter into a contract, as ordered by the Secretary of War, for the hire of the steamer *Empire City*, upon information from the Quarantine authorities of New-York of their willingness to comply with the terms stated in the order aforesaid. By order of the Quartermaster-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. THOMAS,
A. Q. General, Brevet Major-General.

To this the following answer was sent, to wit:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE, NO. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I am in receipt of a letter from the Quartermaster-General at Washington, containing a copy of your direction indorsed upon the application of Dr. ANDERSON, asking the use of the steamer *Empire City* for quarantine purposes in the port of New-York, from which it appears that you require the Quarantine Commissioners to become responsible by contract to pay the United States for the use of the boat. Such a condition, I fear, will practically deprive this port of the benefits of the joint resolution passed by Congress on the 23d of March last. That resolution, as you are aware, authorizes the Secretaries of War and the Navy to place hulks and vessels gratuitously at the disposal of the quarantine authorities. That resolution originated from action of the Legislature of this State asking Congress to afford temporary assistance to meet the emergency created by the appearance of cholera in our harbor. After the passage of the resolution our Legislature passed an act making an appropriation and authorizing the erection of hospitals on West bank in the Lower Bay, but, in view of the action of Congress, under which it was assumed that vessels would be placed *gratuitously* at the disposal of the quarantine authorities, but a limited appropriation was made for the support of quarantine while the hospitals are being constructed. These cannot be completed for use this season. In the meantime vessels must be used for that purpose. This Board are now in urgent need of another vessel beside the *Illinois*, which you so kindly and promptly placed at their disposal. The funds at their command are not sufficient to enable them to hire all that may be necessary. If the Legislature were in session we might appeal to them, but they are not, and we are forced to rely upon the aid which was expected from the action of Congress. We have now upward of a hundred cholera patients to provide for, and we have but a single small hospital ship upon which to place them. In view of these facts, I am instructed by the Board to appeal to you to so modify your direction to the Quartermaster-General as to permit him to turn over to us the use of the *Empire City*, gratuitously, under the resolution of Congress, to which I have referred.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
CYRUS CURTISS, President.

No reply has ever been received by the Commissioners to this letter, but in a personal interview which their counsel subsequently had with the Secretary of War, the latter expressed his unwillingness to furnish any more vessels gratuitously for use by the Commissioners.

In this dilemma, and in the absence of a sufficient appropriation to enable them to charter all the vessels which they conceived might become necessary in the course of the season, the Commissioners determined to make a further and final effort to secure some locality on lands where the well passengers under quarantine might be temporarily detained. They were prompted to this by another consideration, and that was, that experience had demonstrated that well passengers could not as speedily and thoroughly be freed from infection and fitted to proceed upon their journey, while detained on vessels as on land. They, therefore, instituted new inquiries and made further examinations to see if some location could not be procured within the limits of the State for that purpose. But three points seemed at all adapted to the purpose. One was Coney Island, another Barren Island, and the other was Sequine's Point. The first was in every respect precisely the locality desired, but it could not be procured for "love or money," and the bare suggestion that it ought to be taken for the purpose was sufficient to procure an injunction to prevent its seizure. The second was found, upon examination, to be open to serious objections upon sanitary grounds, and to possess every facility for propagating, rather than suppressing, cholera. The third seemed free from every objection. It was an isolated point, and the State owned a part of the land required, while it was ascertained that the residue could be leased from the owner. Some doubt seemed to exist whether the Commissioners possessed the power to appropriate the lands to such a use, but eminent counsel advised that the Board of Health might lawfully take possession of and fit them up for the use of the Health Officer, and that in the event of his sending passengers under quarantine there to be taken care of, it would become the duty of the Commissioners of Quarantine to provide for their support. Acting upon this advice, the Board of Health took possession of the State lands, and leased some of the adjoining lands, and proceeded to fit them up for the purposes required. The Commissioners of Quarantine and the Health Officer are now restrained by injunction from appropriating them to the desired use.

This simple narrative of facts shows the successive steps taken by the Commissioners to provide means for protecting the public against the pestilence which has so recently swept over and desolated many portions of Europe. They are not without hope that it has now spent its force within our harbor. If it turns out otherwise, experience teaches that it will probably claim many victims who might have been saved had not the hands of the Commissioners been tied by legal process. Should such be the result, the responsibility will not rest with the Commissioners of Quarantine.

CYRUS CURTISS,
WM. C. ANDERSON,
WM. A COBB,
Commissioners of Quarantine.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1866.

THE MILK TRADE.

The Swill-milk Excitement of the Ancient Days—Where our Good Milk and Cream Come From.

In the year eighteen hundred and fifty something—we don't remember exactly how much, and it doesn't make much difference anyhow—a tremendous onslaught was made by the Press of this City on the "swill-milk business." For weeks the daily papers were crowded with statements and reports—with voluntary letters from outraged correspondents, and with five-dollars-a-column accounts by reporters, who told of the condensed and concentrated nastiness ever present in the cow-stables. For the same weeks the illustrated weeklies were filled with elaborate pictures of "stump-stail cows" and Irish milkmaids, which latter were of the masculine persuasion, and who indulged in the luxury of chewing tobacco or of smoking short pipes as they milked their tender and sweet-scented charges. They were also addicted to a nice and cleanly habit of daubing their delicate hands over with soap-grease, the drippings of which, together with the not unfrequent expectorative results of their tobacco manipulations frequently finding their way into the milk-pails, were supposed to impart to the lacteal fluid a richness not otherwise attainable.

This delectable stuff called milk, having been diluted with more or less of water, the dirtier the richer, and therefore better, was then served to the impatient customer, after the biggest of the sticks and the longest of the stable straws had been strained out. After the exposure by the Press the people were wroth, and arose in their might; the doctors were indignant and ventilated their science; the Aldermen were virtuously furious, and resolved to see the outraged community righted; on the other hand, the swill stablemen who dispensed to the public this delicious lacteo-aqueo-nicotino-utterly-nastyo fluid under the pseudonym of "milk," pulled out their purses, examined their bank accounts, and waited for developments. The virtuous Aldermen, ever jealous of the rights of their constituents, determined to take the matter up. One of their illustrious number, who was the Head-Scenter on that occasion got up in full Board, rubbed his head with his fingers, opened his mouth, and in the choicest of modern Greek (which would be by almost anybody mistaken for the Irish-English-American-New-York-City-Bowery-side language, if he didn't know any better,) moved that a Committee from that honorable Board be appointed, with power, to look into the horrible swill-milk business.

As, by Parliamentary usage, the mover of a resolution to appoint a Committee is generally appointed the Chairman of the same, so it happened in this case, and the fiery-headed Alderman was made Chairman of the Committee to investigate the manufacture of the slow poison for babes and sucklings, commonly known as "swill milk." To remark that this was just exactly what the modest Alderman wanted, would be to impugn the sagacity of the reader hereof, who is doubtless abundantly able to "see it," without any particularly emphatic utterance of ours.

The investigation went on for weeks. Dozens of physicians, scores of nurses, and hundreds of citizens came before the Committee and testified in the strongest language that the swill-milk compound is deleterious to the heath of all persons whatever, but is most especially pernicious, and some of it absolutely poisonous to young children. The whole community chuckled a huge polyglot chuckle in every known language; the public metaphorically rubbed its million-fingered hands together in glee, that at last one great nuisance had been brought to book, and that thenceforth swill milk should be no more. But all this shouting was done some considerable time before the community before-mentioned, and the public aforesaid, had got out of the woods.

Swill milk wasn't quite so dead as he might be.

The evening before the day on which the final report of the Committee was to be offered to the full Board for its acceptance, arrived at last. In its early shadows, a carriage, in which was seated the burly form of the largest swill cow proprietor, and the biggest manufacturer of swill milk, might have been seen rapidly driving in the direction of the private residence of a man whose name shall be nameless, because we will not name his name. There was a soft, mysterious tap at the door—there was a careful opening of that door—there was the hasty whispering of urgent words—there was the flashing gleam of a head, as the owner thereof sprang into the carriage and rushed tearingly away with the great swill cow man—who drove such a thriving trade in the swill-milk business.

Crowded was the Aldermanic Hall next day to hear the report, and huge was the astonishment of that assembled public when the Committee, speaking through its Chairman, began a long laudation of swill milk. It was not only innocuous, but was the most wholesome, the most refreshing, the most nourishing of all known beverages. Hot as was the day, this cool announcement struck a chill to the marrow of every hearer, and the thermometer in the Hall went down as far below zero as it could get on short notice. Some of the thermometers up town, where the news hadn't been heard, marked 106 till the evening papers came out, and then dropped as low as any thermometer with one grain of self-respect ever goes.

It was known next day that the great cowist had drawn a check on his banker for a large amount, and it was observed that a certain person immediately thereafter bought a new brown stone house, and had also put in a beautiful new front to somebody's whisky-mill. And so collapsed the great swill-milk excitement, and there was nobody hurt. And the way the whole excitement originated was just precisely this.

The town was dull—flat—dull as the razor your hopeful two-year-old has opened oysters with, and flat as a bottle of sodawater that has stood two days with the cork out. The proprietor of an illustrated paper was walking his editorial room from end to end in a terrible temper—he had illustrated everything and everybody, and was at his wits end. Every man who came in was at once collared and shaken to try and shake out an idea—for a long time no go. At last in came a roasting reporter, he was collared and shaken, and the swill-milk idea fell out of him somewhere. And that's all about it.

Although the official investigator thought swill-milk wholesome the public did not agree with him, and the *exposé* of the secrets of the stump-tail house gave the business its death-blow for the time, and even now there are few, if any, similar establishments on Manhattan Island.

Nor does the "Cow with the Iron Tail" have so much to do with our milk as many persons suppose, though if we were certain of never having our milk mixed with anything worse than pure water, our minds would be comparatively at ease on the subject. It is easy to get perfectly pure milk, however, by purchasing from a dealer who is honest and trustworthy.

To show where the really pure milk comes from we give the lacteal experience of a single dealer, who is an excellent type of the better class of milkmen. He is one of the scores of men who obtain their milk direct from the farmers along the line of the Harlem Railroad. His cans are filled at White Plains, twenty-eight miles from New-York, by a man who has a farm devoted exclusively to the dairy business. The cows are fed in Summer with grass, and in Winter on meal and hay raised on the farm. There are twenty-five cows kept by this man, who has 150 acres of land. His cows are all grain fed, no swill or slops being used.

The farmer sells to the milkman for four cents a quart, and it costs a cent and a half a quart to transport the milk to the City. It is put up in cans holding 40 quarts each. The cows are milked at 4, 5 and 6 A. M., to catch the trains, and at 6 in the evening. The milk is first received into wooden pails, then it is strained into the tin cans, which are set into cold spring water, to cool the milk thoroughly, as if they should be closed up tightly at once the animal heat would spoil the milk, which would become thick and bad-smelling, but not sour. After the cooling, the cans are closed up and sent by Harlem Railroad to New-York. All milk trains stop at Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, and there each milkman who does not have a special bargain with some farmer must buy at what price he can. The way-bill tells the milk agent how many cans are consigned to each milkman, and the regular fee of one cent and a half a quart is charged to the milkman. There freight accounts are settled at once before the milk is taken away. The accounts between the farmers and the milkmen are settled about the 5th or 6th of every month.

The dealer empties from the farmer's cans into his own, and sends the empty cans back by return train. The wholesale dealers, however, do not "dump the milk," but take the full cans and return a load of empty ones. Though most of the cans hold 40 quarts each, there are some larger ones containing 75 or 80 quarts.

Westchester County and Orange County send most of the milk to the City, and it is all good. Swill milk can be bought for two cents a quart by the milkmen, when there is any in the market.

A milch cow will yield milk about seven or eight months in the year. The farmer so manages his herd as to have a lot of fresh milkers in November and in April. A good average yield is 15 to 20 quarts a day, though they sometimes give 25, and in very rare cases 30 quarts. The only water that is put into the milk is in the shape of ice, at which from four to eight pounds is put into a forty-quart can.

A cow kept in close confinement gets feverish, though some of the swill-stable men do not let their cows out over once a year. Happily, however, the swill-milk era is rapidly passing away.

HOMICIDE IN FULTON-STREET.

Death of Col. James L. Fraser from the Effects of a Pistol-shot Wound.

About 10 o'clock on Friday morning SAMUEL W. FREEMAN, JAMES MULLADY and MICHAEL RYAN entered the dining saloon of Col. JAMES L. FRASER, at No. 186 Fulton-street, and began quarreling with the proprietor. The bartender, ABIAL SWIFT, interfered to protect his employer, when the entire party made a desperate assault upon them, during which they used a pistol, crowbar and other weapons. Col. FRASER was shot in the abdomen by JAMES MULLADY, and SWIFT was maltreated by the other rowdies. Officer MARSH, of the Second Precinct, arrested all three of the assailants. FRASER was subsequently removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died at midnight of Saturday. An inquest was commenced over the remains yesterday by Coroner NAUMAN, the following evidence being adduced:

Abial Swift, being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 11 Laight-street, and was employed by deceased as a bartender at No. 186 Fulton-street; he kept a lunch-room and bar at that place; on last Friday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, the altercation occurred; the difficulty was about the right of way through the bar-room to the subcellar; Ryan came into the bar-room in order to pass through to the subcellar; the cellar belongs to Freeman & Robinson for storage purposes; deceased told Ryan that he could not pass through his place down that way; Ryan turned around and went out; deceased sat down by me; I was making out bills of fare; Mr. Freeman came to the door leading to the cellar with a crowbar on his shoulder; he appeared to be very much enraged; Freeman immediately struck two violent blows on the door with the crowbar, breaking the lock and bolt; Mr. Fraser stepped up to Freeman for the purpose of remonstrating with him, when Freeman struck deceased over the back of the neck and shoulders; I immediately sprang over the bar and grappled with Mr. Freeman, and attempted to take the crowbar from him, when Ryan ran up to me and struck me on the head with a heavy claw-hammer. I then let go of Freeman and had a scuffle with Ryan; deceased was staggering toward the door from the effect of the blows given by Freeman; I was scuffling with the other party, when Freeman made a sweeping blow at me with the crowbar, and, to save myself, I raised a chair; the blow fell on the chair, breaking it in pieces; it glanced off the end of the chair and struck me on the arm; at that moment I heard a pistol shot as deceased had got to the door; deceased exclaimed, "Swift, I'm shot;" I threw my head up to look, and saw Mullady standing at the door with a pistol in his hand; the policeman rushed over and arrested the three parties and took the pistol; I went to the Tombs and made a complaint against the parties; there has always been a difficulty between the old lessee and Mr. Freeman; the original lessee, Mr. Waters, instructed deceased not to allow Freeman to pass through his place; I did not see a knife in the hands of Fraser or anybody; there were no customers in the place at the time; deceased only had a lead pencil in his hand.

John F. Gignoux, M. D., testified: I am Resident Surgeon at the New-York Hospital; deceased was admitted at the hospital at 11 A. M., 6th inst., suffering from a pistol-shot wound of the abdomen; the ball entered about one inch and a half from the median line, and about three inches above the umbilicus, and passing in a direction backward and to the right; was removed from under the integuments at the posterior portion of the crest of the illium and about two inches above it; on admission deceased was suffering considerably from shock, but after the lapse of a few hours become more comfortable, though having an acute abdominal pain in the region of the injury; deceased slept a few hours during the night, but next morning symptoms of very acute peritonitis ensued, and about 12 o'clock M. of the 7th inst., he died; on *post mortem* examination, the ball was found to have entered the cavity of the abdomen at the median line, passing through about three inches of the greater omentum, to have knocked the transverse end of the colon, and after perforating the small intestine in five different places, to have lodged in the abdominal walls whence it was readily removed; over a pint of extravasated blood with some fœcal matter was found in the peritoncal cavity; death was the result of peritonitis and internal hemorrhage consequent upon the injury received.

The inquest was here adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Deceased was a genial-hearted man, and well known in this City, especially among the military, as he was at one time Colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment National Guard. He was a heavy loser by the recent destruction of his restaurant on the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street, when the disastrous Academy of Music fire took place. He had but recently opened the saloon in which he was shot.

SUMMER DRINKS.

Lager-Beer—How it is Made, How Much it Costs, and the Quantity Consumed.

Lager-beer is a beverage comparatively new to Americans. Twenty years ago it was unknown in this country, save to our German population. With the constant increase of that peculiar foreign element, German customs were introduced. Public gardens, where congregated in the evenings and on Sundays many German families, sprang up on all sides. Lager-beer, a beverage to which Germans at home had ever been inseparably wedded, was introduced into the gardens here for their delectation. The excellence of the music furnished at these places, and the novelty of these innocent public gatherings of men, women and children attracted the attention of every one, and they were largely patronized by all classes. Lager-beer began to be relished by other than our German citizens, and so rapidly did it grow in favor with the public that to-day the consumption of lager-beer in New-York equals that of all other beverages together, exclusive of that pure element provided in such large quantities by Dame Nature.

The first lager-beer drank in America was brought to this City from Germany. The cost of importation necessarily made the retail price very high, and but few Germans could afford to indulge in the luxury of drinking their native beer. It was but a short time, however, before the manufacture of the article was begun here, and now there are millions of dollars invested in that lucrative business. There are two kinds of lager-beer made—one for Winter use and the other for a Summer drink. That made for Winter use requires less time in brewing, and can be put in market as soon as brewed, while Summer beer must be stowed away for many months. Lager-bier is made from malt and hops, and can only be brewed in the cold Winter months. In the Fall of the year the malt is purchased, and stored away until about the 1st of Decemqer. It is then placed in large mash-tubs, and soaked for some time in cold water. When sufficiently softened and swelled, warm water is added, and the temperature of the water increased gradually until the whole mass is almost boiling. This process extracts all the saccharine matter from the malt, leaving of the grain nothing but the "hull." This liquid is called *wurt*. From the mash-tubs the liquor is drawn into huge kettles, where hops are added, and the whole mass boiled for two hours. It is then carried to the coolers, which are simply immense sheet-iron pans, generally placed in and occupying the whole of the upper floors of the brewery. The beer is poured into these pans to the depth of two or three inches, the windows and doors of the building being thrown open, and the liquor thus speedily cooled. It is then drawn off into huge fermenting tubs, where a little yeast is added to facilitate the fermentation. Here the beer remains from six to twelve days, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, until it has worked off all impurities. The beer then, in its purified state, is drawn into large tanks, holding from twenty to thirty barrels, and stored away in immense cellars for Summer use. The process of manufacturing lager-beer occupies about one month, after which it requires to stand about four months before it is ready for use. The Winter beer is similarly made, but does not require so much stock, and does not need to stand so long before use. Brewers find no difficulty in supplying the demand for beer in Winter, but in Summer they could sell double the amount they have on hand. Lager must be kept in a cool place, and excluded from the influences of the atmosphere. The difficulty in procuring these cool and secure places, accounts for the brewers not being able to meet the demand for beer in Summer.

One large establishment in the upper part of the City has blasted out of the solid rock a cellar 275 feet long, 30 feet deep and 30 feet wide. This is divided into several compartments, each filled with immense beer-tanks. The expense of building this cellar alone exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. More than double this sum has been invested by the same firm in the erection of buildings and machinery required in their business. Add to this the sum invested in the lots of ground, tanks, barrels, kegs, grain, etc., and it makes a total of over one million and a half of dollars invested in this one establishment. That portion of the brewer's capital laid away in his stock brings in returns but once a year—in the Fall it is expended in the purchase of grain and other material, and is thereby locked up until the sale of his next Summer's stock of beer. The digging of these immense stone-house cellars is the great obstacle the brewers have to contend with, and could they but obtain these at less expense the manufacture of lager beer would be doubled. In the suburbs of the City of St. Louis, Mo., there are many large crevices in the limestone rock, which in some instances have become respectable-sized caves. The lager-beer brewers there have taken advantage of these, and with the expenditure of comparatively little labor have made immense caverns for the storing of their precious beverage.

With the advent of hot weather comes the brewers harvest. His beer is sold to retailers in barrels, half or quarter-barrels, as may be desired. These are filled from the cellar at night and delivered as early in the morning as possible. No other work is done at the brewery then, except the cleaning, filling and sending out and bringing in of beer-barrels. Of these he must have a large supply, one-half requiring cleansing while the remainder are in use. But one compartment of the cellar is opened at a time, and when opened the beer must be exhausted as soon as possible, for if exposed long to the atmosphere it would spoil. More quarter-barrels are sent out than of any other size, each quarter-barrel holding about one hundred glasses of beer. This quantity is delivered to the retailer for $3. There is sold in New-York about 300,000 barrels of thirty-one gallons each, of lager-beer annually—say ten gallons to each inhabitant. Of this only about one-third is sold during the Winter months. One beer garden in the Bowery, sells during the hot weather, an average of twenty full barrels per day, but the average sales of retailers throughout the City is from four to six quarter-barrels daily. One district in Bavaria, containing a population of 200,000 people, consumes by far more lager-beer annually then does New-York with its million inhabitants. Previous to our late war the price of lager-beer was but little more than one-half what it now is, but there is little prospect of its being reduced again. Much has been said and written about the deleterious drugs introduced into the manufacture of lager beer. We are assured by prominent brewers that nothing of the kind can be used without great risk. Great care has to be exercised even now to prevent the beer from souring, and the putting in of any foreign substance would almost certainly produce that result. Lager beer is becoming daily more and more popular; and the Germans contend that it will shortly drive from the market the heavier and more intoxicating beverages. There are now in the United States upwards of 1,500 lager-beer breweries, there being in New-York and its vicinity about 150. In some of the western cities the quantity of beer consumed is greater in proportion to the number of inhabitants than in New-York, while the quantity of whisky and brandy disposed of is far less.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

NATIONAL, OF WASHINGTON, VS. LIBERTY, OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

The Nationals achieved a creditable victory in this game, which was played on Saturday at New-Brunswick. The Nationals were short MCLEAN, HODGES and URELL, but played an excellent game. WILLIAMS, although deprived of the use of his left hand, went in to pitch in this game, and, by his plucky play, helped materially to win it, securing four runs himself, with the use of only one hand. The Nationals were handsomely entertained by the Liberty boys, who did everything in their power to render their visit pleasant. The Mayor of the city presided at the entertainment given them, and they were the recipients of many attentions from the citizens generally. The score of the game is as follows:

NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.	LIBERTY.	Outs.	Runs.
Parker, 2d b	1	5	W. H. Cortelyou, p	3	2
Berthrong, l. f	3	2	Van Nuise, c	2	2
Smith, 3d b	2	2	H. Cortelyou, 2d b	4	0
Dennison, 1st b	5	2	Bergen, 3d b	3	1
Patten, s. s	3	4	Wanser, s. s	3	1
Studley, c. f	3	3	Solomon, c. f	4	0
Williams, p	3	4	Hyde, l. f	2	2
Yeatman, r. f	2	5	A. Cortelyou, r. f	3	1
Fox, c	5	2	Towle, 1st b	3	0
Total	27	29	Total	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
National	4	2	3	5	6	5	3	1	0—29
Liberty	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	1—9

Umpire—Mr. HAYHURST, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MUNSON and BLUE.
Time of game—3 hours.
Fly catches—National, 7; Liberty, 12.

HARVARD COLLEGE VS. CHARTER OAK.

The match between these noted clubs at Hartford last week resulted in a victory for the Harvards by a score of 16 to 14 in a full game occupying 1 hour and 40 minutes. The contest was close and very interesting, and a well-earned triumph for the Harvards.

The Heated Term.

The following fatal cases of *coup de soleil* are reported:

JOHN MCDONALD, No. 118 East Forty-second-street; died at home. CHARLES KLUGENHAUS, a native of Germany and 33 years of age, found in Catharine-slip, taken to New-York Hospital, where he died. MICHAEL MURPHY expired at his residence, No. 168 West Broadway. PATRICK RUDDY, aged 23 years, and residing at No. 33 Oak-street, died yesterday from the effects of the heat. Coroner GAMBLE held inquests in all these cases yesterday, as well as that of an unknown man, who died at the New-York Hospital on Saturday, having been found prostrated in Greenwich-street. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered in each case.

The following additional cases are also reported as occurring on Saturday:

Henry Muller, a native of Germany and 57 years of age was found prostrated by the heat, on the corner of First-avenue and Seventh-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary Costello, residing at No. 149 West Forty-first-street, was found laboring under the effects of the heat, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street. Taken home.

Lawrence B. Lyons was prostrated in First-avenue, near Twenty-third street, by the excessive heat. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man was found sun-stricken on the corner of Madison and Twenty-seventh streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Casey, residing in Vandewater-street, was prostrated by the sun, in South-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Elizabeth Dougherty, of No. 507 Tenth-avenue, was found suffering from heat, in Seventeenth-street. Taken home.

Herman Gersch, a German pencil-maker, was found prostrated by the heat, in Henry-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Fires.

IN BLEECKER-STREET.

About 12:20 o'clock yesterday morning, the patrolman on duty in Bleecker-street discovered smoke issuing from the boot and shoe store No. 75, occupied by P. REYMOND. The flames originated in the rear, and gutted the premises. Loss on stock about $1,500. Fully insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. Building owned by J. A. GALSEY; damaged $500. Insured. JOHN SHOWLER'S restaurant kitchen, in the basement, is damaged to the extent of $50 by water.

IN HUDSON-STREET.

At the same hour as the Bleecker-street fire another occurred at No. 518 Hudson-street, occupied as a grocery store by CORNELIUS VAN ZANDT & SON. Damage to stock $800; insured for $2,500 in the North River Insurance Company; to building $400. Insured.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Realty—Former Authority of a Master in Chancery in this State to Take Acknowledgment of Deeds—A Stranger to a Suit in Partition can Make no Objections to the Proceeding that do not Go to the Jurisdiction of the Court — Jurisdiction Once Established, the Subsequent Proceedings Cannot be Questioned Collaterally—The Statute of Illinois Relating to Non-Resident Executors.

Michael Secrist, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *Silas T. Green*.—This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in an action of ejectment, as stated below.

By the Court—Mr. Justice DAVIS delivering the opinion: Green brought an action of ejectment against Secrist, to recover possession of a quarter section of land in Warren County, Ill. The suit was tried, and resulted in a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff. A second trial had the same termination. Unless the Circuit Court erred in the admission of evidence, the verdict and judgment must stand.

In order to make out the chain of title, Green read in evidence against the objection of Secrist, a deed of March 3, 1818, from Geo. Tibbits, of Albany, N. Y., conveying the land in controversy to William James. It was acknowledged on the day of its date before Gideon Hawley, Esq., a Master in Chancery, in the manner following:

State of New-York, ss: Be it remembered, that on the day of the date of the within deed, personally came before me, the within-named George Tibbitts, and acknowledged before me that he had executed the within deed freely, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and consented that the same might be recorded where necessary; and further, that Zachariah Galusha, to me personally known, a subscribing witness to the execution of this deed, having been duly sworn, made oath before me that he knew the said George Tibbitts to be the same person described in and who executed the said deed, and that he was a subscribing witness to the execution thereof, all which being satisfactory to me, the said deed may therefore be recorded.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
(Master in Chancery.

The authentication of this deed, when made, was in conformity to the laws of New-York for the conveyance of real estate within the State. By the terms of an act concerning the proof of deeds and conveyances, passed by the Legislature of New-York on the 6th of April, 1801, and substantially reënacted on the 12th of April, 1813, a Master in Chancery was authorized to take the proof and acknowledgment of deeds. (See vol. 1 Laws of New-York, published at Albany by authority in 1802, p. 478; also R. S. of New-York of 1813, p. 369.) This authority remained unchanged until July 1, 1818. (See vol. 4 Laws of New-York, session 1818, p. 44.) After that he was forbidden to do any official act which did not exclusively pertain to his duties as a Master in the Court of Chancery. If the grantor was not known to the officer taking the acknowledgment, the law required that the deed should be governed by satisfactory evidence, and that the substance of the evidence, with the names of the witnesses, should be incorporated with the certificate of acknowledgment. All this was done in the case of this deed; and if the lands had been in New-York, it is certain that the deed could have been read in evidence in any of the Courts of that State without further proof. What effect is to be given to such an instrument, thus authenticated, in Illinois, must of course depend wholly upon the statutes of that State; and on this point we are not left in doubt. Provision is made in an act of the Legislature of Illinois (see Session Laws Ill., 1847, p. 47, sec. 3) for the record of all deeds to lands in that State which have been executed without the State and within the United States, and have been acknowledged or proved in conformity to the laws of the State where executed. The act also declares that all such deeds, when so recorded, may be used as evidence without further proof of their execution. The deed under review, having been acknowledged and proved as required by the laws of New-York, when it was executed, was entitled to be recorded in Illinois, and was properly read in evidence. It was, however, insisted that there should have been some proof of the official character of the Master in Chancery. But neither the Legislatures of New-York or Illinois saw fit to require any such proof, and therefore none was necessary. (Vance vs. Schuyler, 1 Gilman, 163.)

2. William James, the grantee in said deed, having died, seized not only of this tract, but of other lands in Illinois, it became necessary for the heirs, some of whom were minors, to ask the aid of the Courts of Illinois, in order to obtain a lawful division. Accordingly, there were certain proceedings instituted in the Circuit Court of Pike County, Illinois, and partition was made according to the respective rights of the parties. The land in dispute was assigned to John B. James, one of the heirs, through whom the plaintiff below derived title by several means of conveyances. The record of the proceedings in partition was offered in evidence and read to the Jury, and exceptions taken. Did the Court err in suffering the record to go to the Jury?

The Circuit of Pike County, where a part of the real estate was situated, had jurisdiction on proper bill or petition filed to decree partition. All the parties in interest were required to have notice of the application for such partition by summons duly served, or by advertisement, to be published for four weeks in the nearest newspaper to the premises. (See Revised Laws of Illinois, 1833, page 238, sections 13, 14, 15.)

Such a notice was published for the time specified, in a newspaper printed in an adjoining county, and the presumption is, that it was the nearest newspaper to the premises, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, or that a newspaper was printed in Pike County. (Stone vs. Kimball, 28 Illinois, 107.)

But the decree finds that due legal notice had been given to all the defendants, and the Courts of Illinois hold that such a finding is *prima facie* evidence of the fact, although not conclusive. (Goudy vs. Hall, 30 Illinois, 116.)

There was nothing in the record to show that the finding was not true, and the burden of proof rested on Secrist, who attacked the jurisdiction, to prove that notice in conformity with the statute was not given notwithstanding the finding of the Court. (30 Ill., 117.) The jurisdiction of the Court being once established, its subsequent proceedings cannot be collaterally questioned. Secrist is a stranger to the proceedings, and does not claim under them, and can make no objection that does not go to the jurisdiction of the Court. He cannot be allowed to object to a result of which the parties to the decree have not complained. (24 How., 180.)

There was enough in the record to show that the Court had jurisdiction of the subject-matter and the parties, and one who was not a party to it, and seeks no rights under it, cannot complain that it does not contain the original bill or petition for partition.

We think all the objections which were taken to the introduction to this record in evidence, were properly overruled by the Circuit Court.

3. The deposition of Gideon Hawley was read to the Jury to prove the death of William James, and the names of his heirs at law. Exceptions were taken to it by Secrist, but they cannot avail him, for the witness really testifies to every material fact of his own knowledge, although it is competent to prove death and heirship by reputation.

4. John R. James died in Albany, N. Y., in the month of May, 1856, leaving a will, which was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court of Albany County, and letters of Administration were granted by the Surrogate to James Dexter, who was named executor and trustee in the will. This will, with its probate and letters testamentary properly authenticated by the Surrogate, according to the act of Congress, was recorded in the County Court of Adams County, Illinois. This record was read in evidence as a foundation for the introduction of a deed from Dexter, the executor, which was a link in Green's chain of title. Whether the evidence was properly received, depends altogether upon the laws of Illinois. In 1853 the Legislature of that State provided for the conveyance of real estate by non-resident executors. It was made lawful for a non-resident executor, who had proved the will of his testator and accepted the trust, in any one of the States of the Union, to execute the will in Illinois in the same manner as though he had qualified in that State. Before he could sell any real estate he was required to produce the will, or a copy of it, with the probate of it and authority to execute it, properly authenticated, and have it recorded in the County Court of that county in Illinois where the property of the testator, or a part of it, was situated, and he was obliged to give bond for the faithful appropriation of the effects of the testator in Illinois. It was then the duty of the Judge of the County Court to certify that such will was duly authenticated under the provisions of the act of the Legislature (Purple's Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 1,226.)

This was done, and the record, which was resisted, shows that the executor complied literally with the requirements of the act, and was authorized to execute the power, given in the will, so far as to convey real estate in Illinois. A certified copy of the record of the County Court of Adams County became, under the general laws of the State, evidence.

There is nothing further in the bill of exceptions which is material to notice.

We cannot find any error in the record, and the judgment of the Circuit Court is therefore affirmed, with costs.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice Clerke. Court opens at 10 A. M., calendar called at 12 M. Nos. 22½, 31, 32, 41, 47, 57, 61, 79, 80, 86, 88, 89, 93, 94, 95. The general call commences at No. 96.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	129¾	100	Canton Co	55⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, '68 C.	123	200	Quick. Min	48
47,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	109	100	do	47⅞
27,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	108⅜	100	At. Mail St. C	121½
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	105⅝	100	Bos. Water P	33
5,000	do	105⅜	100	Pac. M. S. Co	214
300,000	US. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	104⅜	400	N. Y. Cen	99⅜
10,000	do	104⅜	200	Reading R	107⅛
11,000	do 2d call	105	300	do	107⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98	300	do	107
10,000	do 2d call	98⅜	400	do 2d call	106⅞
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser	103⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I	79⅞
10,000	do 2d call	103⅞	300	Erie R	68
10,500	do 2d Ser.	103⅜	1200	do	67⅞
5,000	do. Third Ser.	103⅜	800	do	67⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s	66	600	do s3	67⅞
1,000	Ga. State 6s	110	200	do s60	64⅜
10,000	N. Car. 6s	85	300	do s60	65
1,000	do	85½	100	do 2d call s3	67⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91	500	do	68
11,000	Missouri 6s	78	24	Panama R x-d	250
50,000	O. & M. Cer	27⅜	200	Ill. Central R	122
20,000	do b30	27½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅜
5,000	O. & Miss. 1st	91	400	do	83½
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79	100	100	Cleve., Co. & Cin. R	117
7,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	89⅞	200	Chic. & N. W	30⅞
4,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	98	100	do	31
8,000	C. & N. W. Con	75	518	Chic. & N. W. P	61
1,000	Ga. & Chi. 2d M	95	600	do	61⅜
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	95	200	do b10	61⅞
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92	600	Cleve. & Tol	108⅞
40	Phenix Bank	106	500	do	108⅜
95	Fourth N. Bk	100	100	do b10	108
10	Cen. N. Bank	107	300	do	109
150	Penn. Coal Co	151	400	Chi. & R. I	95⅜
100	do	151½	100	do	95½
100	Central Coal	43	200	Tol., Wab. & W	37⅞
100	do	43	300	do	37½
300	do	43½	100	do	38
17	West. U. Tel	53⅞	100	do b30	38⅜
200	do	53½	100	P., F. W. & C	97¼
600	do	54	100	do	97⅛
24	do	54½	100	do	97½
			600	do	97⅜
			100	Alt. & T. H. R	32
			280	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	45⅞
			100	C., Bur. & Quin	124

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	West. U. Tel	53⅞	200	Canton Co	55
50	do	54⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R	122
2100	Erie R	67⅜	100	Chic. & R. I c	95⅞
500	do s3	67⅞	100	do b10	95⅞
300	do	67½	100	do s3	95⅞
200	do b3	67⅞	400	do s10	95⅞
300	do s15	66⅞	200	do	95⅞
200	do s3	67⅞	200	Chic. & N. W	31⅛
300	do b10	67⅞	100	do b15	31⅞
300	do	67⅝	100	do s10	31⅛
200	do	67⅜	400	do b3	31⅜
400	do b3	67⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. P b3	61⅜
800	Reading R. x-d. s3	106⅞	50	Tol., Wab. & W	37⅞
200	do b30	107	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. b3	46⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	153⅞	400	Clev. & Tol	109
10,000	O. & M. C. b3	27⅞	200	Reading R x-d	106⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co	48	100	do b10	107
1000	West. U. Tel s30	53⅞	1800	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅜
800	Erie R	68⅜	200	do b10	83⅜
600	do	68⅜	300	do	83⅜
200	do b10	68⅜	100	Chi. & N. W b3	31⅝
500	do	68	100	do	31⅝
500	do	68⅛	100	do s3	31⅝
1500	do s3	68⅛	400	do s30	31⅛
400	do	68⅛	300	do b15	31⅛
100	do b60	68⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. P	60⅞
400	do	68⅛	300	do b3	61⅛
300	Chic. & R. I	95⅞	100	do b30	61⅛
200	do s3	95⅞	100	do b30	61⅛
100	do b15	95⅞	100	do	61⅛
200	do	95⅞	1200	do	61⅛
100	do s10	95⅞	300	do b3	61⅛
100	do	95⅞	100	do b15	61⅛
100	do b3	95⅞	300	do s3	61⅛
900	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	97	200	Mar. & C. 1st P. b60	46⅜
300	do b3	97⅜	300	do	46

MONDAY, July 9—A. M.

The Trade of the past week, embracing only five business days, was moderately active. The original Import entries were not large, but the withdrawals from Bond of the previous importations were quite considerable, and the Customs paid about half a million in Gold per pay. Part of this movement is owing to the apprehension that the New Tariff Bill will become a law, and applicable at once to goods in Bond; and part in preparation for the Fall trade, the prospects of which brighten with the recent reports from the Grain crops of the West and the Cotton crop of the South. The latter, from present appearances, will more than double the early estimates, on Southern authority. The yield, with ordinary fair weather through the picking season, will reach from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bales.

In regard to the Tariff we must regard the New Bill *as virtually defeated*, after the remarks of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, in the Senate, and the amendments of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the House on Saturday. The latter successfully attacked, in Committee of the Whole, the Tea and Coffee duties of the existing law, by way of defeating the extravagant Iron and other duties proposed in the New Bill. It is known that the Government cannot do without the Tea and Coffee duties, under the present condition of the Public Debt and the wants of the Treasury, to bring it within safe and reasonable bounds; nor have the people anywhere agitated or petitioned for the removal or modification of these duties. The movement of Mr. WILSON was a piece of Parliamentary finesse to defeat the Bill, and we believe he has succeeded in doing so, if indeed the measure was not killed off by the reaction of Congressional sentiment earlier in the week. Our own views were early expressed against disturbing, for at least another Fiscal Year, either the existing Internal Revenue or Tariff Laws. They worked admirably well for the Treasury during the Fiscal Year just ended, and there was nothing in the state of the country to justify the apprehension that the further trial of another year would be borne with less cheerfulness by the country or produce less important results to the revenues of the Treasury *and the reduction of the Public Debt*. The latter was and is especially desirable until the principal shall not exceed $2,000,000,000 Interest-bearing Stocks, and not over $450,000,000 or $500,000,000 Treasury Circulation and Deposits of every description. And we now believe that if the Tariff is let alone and the new Tax Bill, approved by the President, as it probably will be to-day, *such results, will yet follow*—although ostensibly the Tax Bill was originally shaped to relieve certain industries to the extent of $75,000,000 per annum. Our reasons for this opinion are:

1. The general growth and prospects of the country; the special recovery and improvement in the Southern States; the continued productiveness of the Income Tax; the greatly increased efficiency, under the new bill, of the Whisky Tax; the addition of $4 50 ℘ bale to the Cotton Tax, *and the constant improvement in the administration of the whole Internal Revenue system*. The product of the system to 30th June ult. was $311,369,133.

2. The existing Tariff in the same Fiscal Year yielded equal to 47½ ℘ cent. *ad valorem* on *all* the imports consumed by the country, including free articles added in with the dutiable list. This consumption was about $370,271,572, paying Customs in Gold to the amount of $175,878,997. The country was satisfied to pay this; the consumers were able to afford it, and the domestic industries, incidentally protected to the extent of 47½ ℘ cent. by specific duties, where they formerly had only an average of 16 ℘ cent. under the vicious *ad valorem* policy of 1846, were, for the greater number, also abundantly satisfied, as they certainly had reason to be, with the working of the law. The exceptions were the Wool, Woolen and part of the Iron interests, and two of these have been afforded relief from part of their excise burdens by the new Tax Bill.

3. The revenues of the year just closed were swollen from $487,248,630, the product in Currency and Gold, of Excises and Customs, to $550,996,937, by the premium on the sales of the surplus Gold not wanted for the Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and by the sales of captured Cotton and sundry war and navy material at the close of the war. These yielded $63,748,307—and leaving $35,000,000 surplus Gold undisposed of at the close of the year.

4. Assuming that the new Tariff Bill will certainly be defeated, we venture the following estimate of the revenues of the fiscal year upon which we have just entered, in connection with the approximate results of the late year, and the exceedingly cautious estimate of Secretary MCCULLOCH, in his annual report for the present year:

	Approximate, June 30, '66.	Mr. McCulloch's Est'm for '67.	Probable Result, '67.
Excises	$311,369,133	$275,000,000	$300,000,000
Customs	175,878,997	100,000,000	160,000,000
Miscellaneous	63,748,307	21,000,000	40,000,000
Total	$550,996,937	$396,000,000	$500,000,000
Expenditures	450,996,937	284,317,182	285,000,000
Reduction of P. Debt	$100,000,000	$111,682,818	$215,000,000
Public Debt unprovided for July 31, 1865			$2,757,000,000
Now unprovided for, July, 1866			2,657,000,000
Estimated for July, 1867			2,442,000,000

We have alluded above to the continued good receipts from the Income Tax. These have been doubled in some quarters; but in New-York City the receipts soon to be collected from the incomes of 1865 will, in the aggregate, show equal to the previous year. Messrs. A. T. STEWART, W. B. ASTOR, C. VANDERBILT, and H. B. CLAFLIN, four of our leading wealthy men, will return and pay together *on ten millions of private income*, exclusive of the taxes on the large mercantile business of two of these gentlemen. The same parties for 1864 paid on less than four millions. It may be that the rule will not hold good with less considerable incomes, but on the other hand, the new Tax Bill will require certain non-resident merchants and bankers, or their partners or agents here, to return their full incomes for 1865 *derived from their American business*. And this will bring into the list the London and Liverpool partners of houses like BROWN BROTHERS, PICKERSGILL & Co., and a score or two of such wealthy firms, whose American incomes—by no fault of their own, perhaps—have hitherto, partially, and in some noted instances wholly escaped taxation by the Government that protects their interests on this side the Atlantic.

The Money Market through the week past worked steadily at cheap rates of interest, and the distribution of the July Dividends imparted firmness and activity to all the Government securities, and quite a spirited upward speculation to the Railways, on the Stock Exchange. The latter is led by the Erie common stock, the control of which is rumored to be passing into new hands. The rise of the week on Erie is 7 ℘ cent.; on the other roads from 1½ to 3 ℘ cent. All begin to feel the prospect of good crops in the West.

The Import entries, for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,202,498, against the total entries of $2,764,792 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,200,013, against $1,757,283 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,630,730, against $28,858 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,472,265. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,511 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 7,603.

The Fiscal Year having closed on 30th ult., and the trade tables for the port of New-York made full (May and June semi-official) in our last weekly review, we now resume our comparative figures as for the calendar year, beginning on fresh tables with Jan. 1, 1866.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to May 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,087,060	May 26	$4,385,284
February	30,920,430	June 2	7,869,323
March	25,919,098	June 9	2,730,159
April	24,678,798	June 16	9,055,745
May 5	5,898,580	June 23	6,746,943
May 12	4,767,121	June 30	3,013,605
May 19	6,130,382	July 7	3,202,498
Total to date since Jan. 1			$162,942,488
Against same time last year			81,073,747
Increase since Jan. 1			$81,868,738

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,103,207	May 30	$2,260,855
February	17,184,577	June 6	1,634,565
March	25,668,817	June 13	1,943,494
April	18,311,186	June 20	2,397,972
May 9	3,219,011	June 27	2,388,395
May 16	4,128,972	July 4	2,200,013
May 23	3,117,494		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$107,184,418
Against same time last year			72,273,377
Increase since Jan. 1			$34,911,041
Gold, July 7, 1866			153⅞ ℘ cent.
Gold, July 8, 1865			140 ℘ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	May 26	$9,361,840
February	1,807,630	June 2	6,807,907
March	1,045,089	June 9	4,220,456
April	586,678	June 16	6,626,743
May 5	996,684	June 23	1,409,286
May 12	1,316,161	June 30	550,874
May 19	3,763,295	July 7	1,630,730
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$47,249,906
Against same time last year			18,119,083
Increase since Jan. 1			$29,130,823

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,963	May	$3,783,186
February	3,633,431	June	2,189,226
March	3,967,503	July 2	1,621,948
April	1,551,721		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$19,111,308
Against same time last year			8,927,013
Increase since Jan. 1			$10,184,295

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	12,469,865	January	5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,364	March	2,058,320
April	11,059,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,106,435
June	9,707,830	June	826,152
July 7	2,472,265	July 7	3,964,634
Total	$70,372,572	Total	$26,910,448
To date, 1865	38,740,832	To date, 1865	20,727,660

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	153⅜@158@153⅝
U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 5-20 years	104¼@105⅞
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40 years	97⅛@98⅛
U. S. 7.30 ℘ cents, 1867-8	103⅛@103⅞
New-York Central	98⅞@99⅜
New-York and Erie	62⅜@69¾
Rock Island	93⅞@95⅞
Michigan Southern	78⅞@80⅞@79⅞
Illinois Central	120@121⅞
Hudson River	111⅝@113
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82@83⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	95⅝@97⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	30@31⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	47@48
Cumberland	44½@46⅛
Reading	104⅞@107⅛@106⅝
Northwestern Preferred	59⅞@61⅛
Canton Land Co	51⅞@55
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26@27⅜
Mariposa Preferred	22¾@23

The sales of Gold Saturday were less firm than on Friday, the range being 154¼@153⅞ ℘ cent. The Specie export of the week is $1,630,730, as against $1,621,948 received from California. Included in both sums is about half a million of Silver bars, the produce of the Nevada mines.

The disbursements of Gold Interest from the Treasury Office, for the five business days of the week, amount to $3,964,634, and the Gold receipts into the Office for Customs amount to $2,462,265.

Another large business was done in Government securities, the heaviest demand running on United States 5-20s of 1865, which advanced to 104⅞@105 ℘ cent. As 67 days Gold Interest has accumulated on these bonds, equal to about 1½ ℘ cent. currency, with Gold at 150, they are still relatively cheaper than the 7.30s, at 103⅞ and interest added, as the rule is with the 7-30s. The long 6 ℘ cents, of 1881 sold as high as 109 ex dividend, and the 10.40s at 98½. The old 5-20s brought 105⅞ ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm at the morning Boards. No afternoon session was held, but in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building, where the Brokers and outsiders meet in common, there was a buoyant demand for Erie shares up to 68⅞@69 ℘ cent., and a firm bidding for the other Stocks. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night; the general market closing firm, and Money easy to the Brokers:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98⅞	N. West Pref.	61⅛	61¼
U. S. 5-20s	105⅜	105⅞	Rock Island	95⅞	95⅜
U. S. 7.30s	103⅛	103⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅜	97¼
N. Y. Central	99⅛	99⅜	Cumb'land Coal	45⅛	46⅛
Erie	67⅛	69⅛	Quicksilver	48	48
Hudson	113	113	W. U. Telegraph	54	53⅞
Reading	107	106⅞	Mariposa Pref	23	23
Mich. Southern	80	79⅞	Canton	55	55
Illinois Central	121⅜	121⅜	Ohio Certificates	27⅜	27⅜
Pittsburgh	83⅜	83⅜	American Gold	154⅜	153⅜
Missouri 6s	78⅜	78	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅜
Northwest	[31⅜	[31⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Central National	106
America	130	Fourth National	99¾
Phenix	106	Ninth National	106½
North River	120	Bank of the Republic	112½
Commerce	109	Metropolitan	117½
Ocean	95	St. Nicholas	106
American Exchange	110	Commonwealth	100
Pacific	160		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	103
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	97½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	N. J. Central 2d M	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M, 1875	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	90
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	86
Harlem 3d M, 1868	94	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	106	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort	97½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	90	Chi. & Alt. Income	87½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	90	Onio & Miss. 1st M	92
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92
Han. & St. Jo., convert	80	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	78
Tol. Wab. 1st M	88	N. Y. & N. Haven 7s	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x	88		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,866,325 23; including for Customs, $442,000; Gold Notes, $694,000. Payments, $2,827,586 25. Balance, $88,065,802 66.

Of the Importations at this port the last Fiscal year, the value of Dry Goods entered

was	$137,055,834
Of which marketed here	129,704,676
Reëxported and accumulated on Bond	$7,351,158

The Goods taken for consumption—that is, marketed here—were thus distributed:

In Woolens	$50,387,113	Cottons	$23,818,873
Silks	27,467,816	Miscellaneous	7,830,840
Flaxen	20,200,634		
Total			$129,704,676

The Banks of this City in the Clearing House held on their last statement, July 2, in Legal-Tender Money, $81,322,640, about the largest amount ever reported, and bearing the relation of 38¾ ℘ cent. to their Deposits and Circulation, after adding the Gold and Silver reported to the Legal-Tender Notes. At the same time they probably held the very small proportion of five ℘ cent. in National Bank Notes to Legal Tender Notes, *or one dollar in National to twenty dollars in Legal-Tender Notes*. This is certainly a light "burden" to create the noise it does with some of our cotemporaries. The statement which we now make we have the means, in good part to verify, or else it would scarcely be believed by our *croaking* neighbors. On Monday last, July 2, the National Banks made their quarterly returns to the Department at Washington, transcripts of which they are now advertising in the daily papers. Of the 48 Nationals in the Clearing House, we have looked over the advertisements of 36 of them—all that have thus far appeared—and under the head of "Notes of other National Banks on hand," we find in these 36 Banks, all told, the aggregate of only *thirteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars!* Allowing double this sum for the other 12 Nationals and the 12 Local Banks in the Clearing House, we have only about *four millions* of the $283,000,000 of National Currency held in the Associated Banks of the City of New-York; *not two per cent. of their own Deposits.*

Mr. H. C. HARDY of the Stock Exchange Board has formed a firm of Bankers in Stocks, Gold, &c., at No. 62 Wall-street, under the style of HARDY & GUTHERY. See card in our advertising columns for references.

Our City of Mexico correspondent, under date of June 10, reported the "Bank of London, Mexico and South America" in difficulty. We are led to believe that the interruption to the business of the concern was only very temporary—growing, probably, out of the name of the Bank being confounded with the "Bank of London"—as the mail of the 19th of June, received on Saturday, brings regular business advices of drafts, &c., to their New-York correspondents, and making no allusion to the story beyond inclosing a paragraph from the French journal in Mexico, alluding to the confusion of names.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, at their last meeting in this City, created an additional office of Assistant President, and appointed Mr. THOMAS D. MESSLER to the position. Mr. MESSLER for several years was Comptroller of the Company, and latterly has been connected with the banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. He brings to his aid, in the discharge of the duties of the position to which he has been called, rare ability and experience, familiarity with the large and growing interests of the Company, and the entire confidence of the Board of Directors.

The coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the holiday week ending July 5, 1866, was 35,597.10 tons; corresponding week last year, 18,734.10 tons; increase for the week, 16,863 tons. Tonnage for the season to July 5, 1866, 596,653.05; corresponding time last year, 241,843.06; increase for the season of 1866, 355,189.19. The Reading tonnage for week, 78,157 tons; for season, 2,076,172 tons; against last season, 1,379,901 tons; increase, 697,153 tons.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand and heavy. We quote: Java at 24c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in slack request at previous quotations. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 750 bales, against receipts of 185 bales. The week's receipts have been 8,511 bales; sales and resales, 4,100 bales; export clearances, since Tuesday last, 187 bales; estimated stock at the close, 123,800 bales. The week's movements in Cotton, Messrs. CORNWELL & ZEREGA notice thus: "We have to report another week with dull and heavy market, closing with a slightly improved demand, but without improvement in prices. There is a full supply of Cotton offering, but holders do not press the market, and prices are steady; the few sales made being on spinners' account. The very warm weather, and its being holiday week, has assisted to give us a quiet market. Our prices are yet too high to allow purchases for export, and speculators have not faith enough in advancing prices to bring them on the market. The advices from the South regarding the growing cotton crop are still improving, but opinions yet vary widely as to the probable amount of the crop. We daily have opinions from parties who have been over the same ground and ought to be equally well posted, whose estimates range from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales; but all estimates are for the present really only rough guesses that all have the privilege of making. The cotton goods is quiet, and prices are easier. Receipts at all ports for week ending June 29, 14,500 bales; receipts at all ports since the close of the war, 2,367,500 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,511
Receipts in June, 1866	45,948
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	385,504
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	816,312
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,237

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and steady. Sales since our last, 6,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$8; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 60@$10 40, chiefly at $7 75@$8 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$10 25 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$8 00
Extra State	7 60	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 30	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@17 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales since our last 500 bbls. in lots, at $10 20@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal has been more active at $4 70@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales, 35,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, part at $2 30@$2 40. Corn has been active at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 247,000 bushels at 85c.@89c. for unsound, and 89½c.@91c., chiefly 89½c.@90c., for common to very choice new mixed Western, the highest rate for a load very high mixed, ℘ bushel. New Oats have been in less demand. We quote new Chicago at 50c.@54c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is more active; sales, 28,500 bushels, part Western, at $1 05, and State $1 25@$1 26, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in good demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request and steady, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's, Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 60,993 hides and 181 bales do; sales 36,900 hides, the latter including 6,500 Montevideo, 26½ lbs., part 16½c., gold, usual selection; 12,000 Rio Grande, 20@21¼ lbs., 15¼c.@15½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Matamoras, 23 lbs., private terms; 4,800 Porto Cabello, 26 lbs., private terms; 500 Maranham Dry Salted, 23 lbs., private terms; 800 Savanilla, &c., 26 lbs., private terms; 3,000 New-Orleans, 24@26 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Wet Salted Rio Grande Ox, 50@55 lbs., 8¾c.@9c., gold, usual selection; 600 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 48 lbs., private terms; 3,200 Wet Salted California Ox, 60 lbs., 15c., cash, usual selection; 2,300 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 12¼c.@12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 378,100 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 284,500,) 6,500 Wet Salted do., and 555 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 198,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 28,000 California, 62,000 Rio Grande, 50,500 Orinoco, 1,000 Porto Cabello, 5,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 5,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,000 West Indies, common; 1,600 East Indies, common; 5,000 Texas, 3,000 New-Orleans and Western, 2,000 Southern, 15,000 African Kips, 555 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 3,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 3,000 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "HEMLOCK SOLE—This, being a holiday week, has occasioned a rather quiet market. The receipts from tanneries have been moderate, and are a little in excess of sales. The assortment in dealers' hands is improved. Choice light leather is becoming scarce. Quotations have undergone no alterations. OAK SOLE—Business continues fairly active at well established prices. The stock in dealers' hands is quite reduced. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 22,000 sides." We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 44c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 26c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in demand and steady, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 49c.@65c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at 80c.@82c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $2 87@$9 50 ℘ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet yet steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 75; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive and heavy at 23½c.@24c. for Crude, 39c.@41c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@56c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy. Sales since our last 4,800 bbls., in lots, at $31 62@$31 87 for new Mess, closing at $31 75 cash; $29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for new Prime; $30 for thin Mess; $29 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack request, at 13¾c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 340 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand; 225 boxes sold, part long cut Hams, at 17c.; short rib, 17¼c. ℘ lb. Lard is dull and heavy; sales since our last 350 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c., and small lots at 21¾c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive and depressed at $16@$21 for new plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 425 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and unsettled. Beef Hams continue dull and nominal at $45@$45 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is inactive at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@38c. for Western. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 8c.@22c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℘ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb.	32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb.	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ lb.	31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ℘ lb.	20	@22
Farm Dairies, ℘ lb.	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ℘ lb.	6	@ 8
Factory Dairies—common, ℘ lb.	17	@17
Farm Dairies—common, ℘ lb.	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ℘ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℘ lb.	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Continue in demand at former rates. Sales since our last 630 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 1,150 boxes Havana, part at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 15½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 51,000 lbs. at 18½c.@22½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c., chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c.; and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, 100 bbls. Western, in bond, at 31c., and small lots free at $2 24@$2 25, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active. For Liverpool there were taken 900 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d., 7,000 bushels Corn at 4½d., 260 tons Logwood on p. t. For London, 2,200 bbls. Flour at 2s., 7,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PEDRITA, THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RORY O'MORE. Characters by Dan Bryant, W. R. Floyd, Mrs. John Sefton, Rosa Cooke, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS and THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾. G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the New-York Times for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

A Caution.

We hear of applications made to officers and agents of railroads, steamboats, &c., from persons claiming to be connected as correspondents, reporters, or in other capacities with the New-York Times, for free tickets or other special favors on the strength of such connection. We desire all persons concerned to take notice that all such applications are utterly unauthorized and unwarranted, and the persons making them, unless they have written certificates from the Editor or Publisher of the Times, are usually imposters. We never authorize any such applications, and uniformly pay all expenses of correspondents, agents or others traveling in the service of the Times. And we shall feel indebted to all persons who will promptly advise us of any such applications that may be made professedly in our name or on our behalf.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Saxonia*, with three days later news, arrived at this port last evening. She brings intelligence of the defeat of the Italian army under Victor Emmanuel, after a prolonged and sanguinary engagement with the Austrians, in which both armies displayed the most admirable courage. The Italians lost several guns and many prisoners, and were forced to retire across the Mincio. This disaster would, it was presumed, delay the advance of Gen. Cialdini, who was to make a coöperative movement across the Po. There had been no fighting of any account in the North. Gen. Benedek's intentions were still undeveloped. It was thought probable that the Hanoverian army would be forced to capitulate, though rumors were current that it had made its escape and had joined the Federal army. The English Ministerial crisis had resulted in the resignation of Lord Russell and his colleagues. It was thought probable that Lord Derby would form the new Cabinet, with Lord Stanley as Foreign Minister.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday Mr. Morgan presented the remonstrance of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the passage of the Tariff Bill pending in the House. Mr. Johnson presented the minority report of the Reconstruction Committee, which was received after the adoption of a resolution that in receiving such papers after the time when the majority report was read, the Senate does not mean to sanction the right to present such papers at this time, nor to establish a precedent for its future action. Mr. Sumner presented a petition that the importation of Indian fire-crackers and other foreign fire-works be prohibited, on account of their dangerous character, being destructive to life and property. Mr. Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee, a bill to regulate appointments to and removals from office. Mr. Wade introduced a joint resolution guaranteeing a Mexican loan to the amount of fifty millions. It is in the language of that recently introduced in the House. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Wilson called up the bill to regulate and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which was read at length.

In the House, Mr. Schenck made an appeal in regard to the army bills pending. He said he had had an interview with Gen. Grant and the Secretary of War, both of whom urged the necessity of a bill being passed immediately. He therefore proposed to report back the Senate Army Bill, referred some time ago to the Committee on Military Affairs, move the House Bill as a substitute for it, call the previous question, pass the Senate bill as so amended, and then let the disagreements between the two Houses be reconciled by a Committee of Conference. Objection was made. Mr. Eliot, from the Conference Committee on the bill to prevent smuggling, made a report, which was agreed to. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to quiet land titles in California. A considerable discussion took place on the bill, which was, however, passed without division. The Tariff Bill was then taken up.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Richmond *Examiner* says of the Fourth of July: "This day brings with it a strange mingling of emotions to the Southern heart. It is the anniversary of the birth of the United States, but it is also the anniversary of the fall of Vicksburgh—a disaster that gave our short-lived Confederacy its mortal hurt. Shall we rejoice, or shall we be sad? Wherefore should we be glad? The rights which it gave us are taken away from us, and the blessings that it conferred have been changed to evils."

At Gazetteville, near Buffalo, a natural gas spring was discovered a year ago. Since that time various experiments have shown that it is of remarkable purity, and flows over 40,000 feet per day. The well has flowed in this manner for over a year, and there are not the least signs of its exhausting itself. A company is now being formed at Buffalo for the purpose of sinking a number of wells and laying mains to supply that city with this gas. It is but slightly offensive to the smell, gives a more brilliant light, and can be furnished at one-half the price the citizens of that place are now paying for their gas.

The generous, chivalrous and patriotic tone of the editorial colums of the Richmond *Whig* is partially illustrated in this brief extract on the observance of the Fourth: It says: "The country, the Fourth of July, and everything else, are given up to the negroes. We are truly a progressive people, but our progress is toward ruin. Who values what the gorilla and the ape equally enjoy? When hogs are decorated with laces, and oxen with ribands, decent people will find other embellishments for themselves. So when negroes seize upon the Fourth of July, take possession of our public squares, and of our streets, flaunting flags, wearing swords, and marching to music, it is time for us to give up these things."

Our information from different portions of the country, says the Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent*, is that the yield of wheat the present harvest is much better than was anticipated. Most of the crop has been harvested. The corn crop is very promising indeed. There has been too much rain for the cotton, but a month of favorable weather will bring out the young plants wonderfully, and we may expect an average yield of the staple.

Doctor D. W. Hand, attached from the beginning of the war to the staff of the army, and holding very arduous and responsible positions, has returned to the practice of his profession at St. Paul, Min.

Although accredited with great bravery when on duty in the field, his bravery was still more marked during the prevalence of yellow fever at Newberne, North Carolina, of the headquarters of which department he was at that time medical director.

When the whole city was a city of the dead, he stood at his post with a manliness and self-devotion rarely equalled, and his name is cherished with much affection by all classes of citizens.

In many towns in Mississippi the freedmen who are able to get along without assistance from the Freedmen's Bureau, have organized mutual relief associations for their own benefit, and to protect and assist the needy of their own color. They are also organizing into fire companies in some of the larger towns, and in Columbus have been uniformed as such by the white citizens.

A Conservatory of Music, founded on the plan of that of Leipsic, is in successful operation at Oberlin, Ohio, and is conducted by Professors Morgan and Steele. Its course is three years in duration, and gives a study of harmony, counterpoint, fugue music and part writing together with a continued and careful drill in vocal and instrumental music.

Trouble exists in the great immigration party which left Minnesota for Idaho about a month ago, under command of Capt. Fiske, consisting of 300 wagons. The party broke up near Fort Wadsworth, a portion refusing to recognize the authority of Fiske. A train of 80 started off under another leader.

Superintendent Firth, of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, has issued a circular to all the men in the service of the company, thanking them for their carefulness on the Fourth. More than sixteen thousand passengers passed over the road on that day, no accident of any kind occurring either to passengers or cars.

Some children playing near Augusta, Ga., on the 2d, found a lump of gold weighing eleven ounces in a ravine, and several smaller lumps were picked up in the vicinity. On the 3d three more lumps, weighing respectively thirteen, nine and eight ounces, were found in the same place by the owner of the land.

Maj.-Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and Military Commander of Tennessee, has closed all the medical establishments of the Bureau in that State. He intends to cease the issue of rations except in the most urgent cases of necessity, and says he expects to set the State upon its legs again before frost.

It is reported that a marked change in the Horse Shoe Falls at Niagara has occurred within a few days. Large portions of rock have given way in the centre of the shoe, giving the fall now more of a triangular appearance, which, is said to add to its beauty. It has been demonstrated that the Falls recede ten or twelve inches a year.

The Alabama State University is trying to raise means to restore its buildings—which were burned by Gen. Wilson—by a lottery, the prizes in which amount to $50,000.

Gen. Hunter, Union, and H. W. Harrington, Democrat, candidates for Congress in the Third Indiana District, are having a joint canvass, addressing the same audiences.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Warren announces himself an independent candidate for Congress in the First Iowa District, on the Baltimore platform of 1864, and against unqualified negro suffrage.

Gen. Sherman will reach Boston on the 18th inst., and remain there three days. He will subsequently attend Dartmouth College Commencement, at which his nephew, Henry Sherman, will graduate.

The combined incomes of the Chicago *Tribune* were said to foot up $160,000, Mr. Cowles having the largest, $40,000.

There are one hundred and seventy-one convicts in the Wisconsin Penitentiary, only ten of whom are women.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have decided to remove their Executive office from Rochester to this City.

LOCAL NEWS.

A meeting for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland disaster was held at the Chamber of Commerce, Saturday at noon. A. A. Low was appointed Treasurer, and a Committee of citizens was appointed to collect funds. Another meeting was held at the Astor House at 3 o'clock, but action was suspended to await that of the previous meeting. Saxton & Raymond collected $5,000, and authorized Hon. Joseph C. Noyes, of Portland, to draw on them for the amount.

The New-York "Life Saving Benevolent Association" has forwarded to Miss Ada M. Brush, of Detroit, a magnificent gold medal, having engraved on its reverse: "Presented to Miss Ada M. Brush for the generous courage and success of her efforts in saving life, August 9, 1865, when the steamer *Pewabic* foundered in Lake Huron." On the obverse is in high relief a frigate struggling with the storm.

An inquest was held Saturday, by Coroner Gamble, over the body of Eleanor A. Jones, who committed suicide on Friday by shooting herself in Second-avenue, as already reported in the Times. Dr. Von Frech, the deceased's reputed husband, and Mrs. Zeiss, a former landlady of the doctor, were examined. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily deranged.

About one dozen injunctions against the Board of Excise, Police Commissioners, &c., were granted Saturday by Justice McCunn, of the Superior Court. They are mainly cases where the plaintiffs are of opinion that, in the absence of injunction orders duly served, they will be interfered with by the Police today in the sale of lager beer and other stimulating beverages.

Col. James L. Fraser, who was shot in the abdomen by James Mallady, during a disturbance in Fraser's saloon in Fulton-street, on Friday, died at the New-York Hospital at midnight of Saturday from the effects of the wound so received. An inquest was commenced by Coroner Naumann yesterday, but was adjourned until to-day in consequence of the absence of witnesses.

Application was made on Saturday to Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out what is called the "Boulevard" on the upper part of the island. The Justice took the papers, and intimated that he would give the application his early attention.

The Superior Court has directed, in an order made at General Term—all the Justices concurring—that, during the Summer vacation, the Special Term will be held only from 12 M. to 2 P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the Justice presiding.

During the months of July, August and September, the trial calendar of the Marine Court will be called at 11, instead of 10 A. M. as heretofore. Motions will be heard at the Chambers of this Court, during the Summer, from 10 to 11 A. M.

Augustus P. Green, the Deputy United States Marshal who had Lamirande in custody when he escaped, was brought up before Commissioner Osborn on Saturday. The examination in the case was adjourned till to-day, at noon.

Mrs. Ella E. Willard was arrested, yesterday, for stealing $1,000 from her traveling companion, Mrs. Caroline Graham, on board the opposition California steamship *Santiago de Cuba*. The money was found on the person of the accused.

There was no authenticated report of cholera at the office of the Board of Health, yesterday.

Gold fell off to 153¼ ⅌ cent. on Saturday. Government securities further advanced, and the Railway speculation was animated. Money easy.

There was less activity in the General Market on Saturday. Corn was firmer. Most other articles favored buyers. Freights were dull.

Mr. Stevens on the Public Debt.

The leadership of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in Congress, and Gen. McClellan in the field during the war, were so nearly equal as to leave their respective parties but little to boast of. Next to the surprise with which we now look back that the Army of the Potomac should have survived the mistakes of McClellan, is the astonishment that the Treasury should have escaped utter bankruptcy by the blundering ignorance, and defiant recklessness of the Chairman of Finance in the House of Representatives. Both, we presume, must be ascribed to the general good fortune of the country, and the better sense of the lieutenants, who really did the work in Congress and in the field.

We are recalled to the follies of Mr. Stevens when they were calculated to be really mischievous, by his exhibition of spite on Saturday in regard to the tariff and the public debt. This can work no harm to the credit of the country *now*, but is not the less illustrative of temper and training—or want of training—of the Radical leader. We simply quote his remark and the reply of Mr. Price, of Iowa, one of his own Radical friends:

> Mr. Stevens opposed the amendment. He expressed the opinion that before two years the revenue from internal taxation would fall to $200,000,000, and from customs to $80,000,000, while the debt would be increased from the presentation of just claims to $4,000,000,000.
>
> Mr. Price said that even with the gentleman's own figures, there would be $50,000,000 of surplus received, after paying the interest on the debt.
>
> Mr. Stevens suggested that the ordinary annual expenses of the Government were $120,000,000.
>
> Mr. Price said he did not want to have so dark and forbidding a picture as that drawn by the gentleman from Pennsylvania held up to the people. The Government never did owe $4,000,000,000, *and the debt was daily diminishing.*

We may add that this is not the first time that Mr. Stevens has grossly misrepresented the revenues and debt of the Government, nor is it likely to be the last, unless he can have his own way *with the iron duties.* These affect him nearly and most tenderly.

The South and its Opportunity.

The Southern press is almost unanimous in its approval of the call for the Philadelphia Convention. And, as a rule, the grounds upon which approval is given are temperate and just. There are some notable exceptions, whose expressions of opinion augur not well for either section. Such are they who urge the South to refuse all concession, to assert its sovereign rights in their entirety, and to submit to a continued exclusion from Congress rather than do aught which may look like humiliation. The utterances of these journals are coined in the mint that furnished the ideas of the speech recently delivered by Mr. Alex. H. H Stuart in Virginia, and there can be no doubt that they reflect the views of a considerable portion of the Southern people. In other instances, however, a very different tone is discernible. The people are counselled to accept the results of the war without equivocation or reservation; to submit to the necessities of the situation with a good grace, if not with cheerfulness; and to coöperate with the Conservative men of the North in organizing a Union party upon a basis that shall commend itself to the calm judgment of the country, North and South.

The importance of prudent action on the part of the South in its present critical condition can hardly be over-stated. The approaching Convention is the first opportunity it has had since the war of placing itself right with the North, and much—very much—is dependent upon the manner in which it shall avail itself of the chances presented. The Southern people have no need to be reminded of the imputations preferred against them, and of the purposes to which these imputations are turned, as excuses for the Radical policy of exclusion and retributive punishment. They are charged with disloyalty, and the elevation of prominent rebels to posts of honor and emolument is pointed at as proof of unfitness for the full privileges of citizenship. They are assailed as persecutors of Union men, as animated by the old pro-slavery spirit toward the negroes, as inimical to the principle of Federal supremacy established by the war, and as averse even to the most moderate conditions which the North may impose as penalties of the rebellion. Every one who has watched the line of argument pursued by the champions of the extreme Radical policy knows the service which these allegations, and others of a like import, have rendered in the discussion of the reconstruction question. And it must be admitted that the speech of Mr. Stuart and the course of a few influential Southern newspapers invest them with a certain degree of plausibility. We have never acquiesced in the justice of these imputations, as against the great body of the Southern people. Admitting, as of necessity we must, the occurrence of many things to be deplored, and the error of judgment which has prompted the selection of well-known rebels as incumbents of office, we have contended that these cases were but exceptional, and that the Southern people as a whole are prepared in good faith to abide by the issue of the conflict they evoked. The reports of distinguished Government officials and of our own correspondents have seemed to us conclusive upon this point. But the advocates of the subjugation theory, and the opponents of measures looking to the restoration of the South to its full constitutional privileges in the Union, have persisted in the opposite interpretation of Southern feeling and opinion. They have refused to admit the South to Congress because (they have said) the South is too disloyal to be admitted. They have rejected measures of conciliation because (according to them) the South is not prepared to appreciate a conciliatory course. They have insisted upon arbitrary conditions-precedent because, in their judgment, the South may not be trusted without some restraint upon its action.

The South now has, for the first time, a fair opportunity of disposing of these allegations, and of the policy which rests upon them. Its course in regard to the Convention will confirm or disprove them. It has the power in its own hands, and the position it will hereafter occupy in relation to the Union will be satisfactory or unsatisfactory—harmonious or sectional—cordial or unpleasant—according as it may now reveal the spirit by which it is animated, and the objects at which it aims. If it select its delegates to the Convention from the ranks of those who have been known as fire-eaters, and with a view to the advocacy in behalf of the South of the extreme opinions with which that body of politicians has been identified; if it reiterate dogmas which the war has exploded, and refuse to recognize, or recognize grudgingly, the conclusions logically resulting from the war; if it spurn the notion of concession, resent compromise as humiliation, and denounce the new order of things after the manner of Mr. Stuart, then, plainly, the utility of the Convention will be impaired, the tongues of Conservative Republicans will be silenced, and the outside Radicals will exult as over an important victory. And victory it will be for them. Their case will have been proved out of the mouths of Southern witnesses, and the Radical policy will be more aggressive, more arbitrary, more intolerant than ever.

On the other hand, the choice of wise, moderate, conciliatory and national men as delegates representing the South, will in every sense be beneficial. The immediate effect upon the Convention will of course be good. The conservative men of the North will find themselves worthily associated, and their hands proportionately strengthened. The harmony of the gathering will be assured, and its proceedings, howsoever they eventuate, will put down cavil, and command the confidence of the patriotic everywhere. But apart from the Convention the South will gain greatly by the course we recommend. It will crush out what we believe to be the slanders from which it suffers. It will demonstrate the oneness of its purpose in common with the North, and the readiness of its people to coöperate cordially in the efforts for the restoration of the Union in the spirit of its fathers. It will show that there is no necessity for the rigorous discipline which the Radicals have prescribed, or for the restrictions with which it has been threatened. And its choice of prudent and patriotic men as delegates will be the best possible evidence of its fitness to be entrusted with the privilege of representation in Congress.

Such an opportunity, once lost, may not speedily recur. Let us hope that it will not be neglected.

The Party Crisis in England—Lord Derby Charged with the Formation of a New Ministry.

The suspense in regard to the party crisis in England is, in part, relieved by the news which we publish this morning. The Queen, unable to induce her Liberal Ministers to throw Reform, for the time, on the shelf, and retain their portfolios, unwilling at the same time to dissolve Parliament in the present unsettled state of continental affairs, has sent for Lord Derby, and entrusted him with the formation of a new Ministry. The task will be found a difficult one; it will be found, altogether impossible, unless Lord Derby has the hope of being able to form a coalition. The deserters from the Whig ranks, to whom Lord Russell owes his defeat, include certain names which would be of great use to the Tory chief—if he can win them fairly over to his side at this crisis. Lowe and Harsman and Elcho and Laing would be great accessions to a Tory, and Conservative Whig Cabinet. But some of these would run a serious risk of losing their seats in taking office under Lord Derby. The London *Times*, however, is eager to prepare the public mind for some sort of composite government; mentioning only the leading Tories who are to have prominent seats in the new Cabinet. Among these are Mr. Disraeli, Lord Cranbourne, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and Sir Hugh Cairns.

The Foreign Office is one of the chief sources of trouble to Lord Derby. Lord Malmesbury's incompetence is too glaring to permit of the revival of his name in connection with that office. Lord Stanley is, therefore, already thrust into the foreground as the coming Foreign Minister, and the Tory organs are loud in his praise as the fittest man for the position.

The Queen is known to favor coalitions. Lord Aberdeen was the especial choice of the Court thirteen years ago, because he was available as the head of a composite government. The short lease of power subsequently enjoyed by Lord Derby, probably saw the last of a purely party Government in England. Palmerston's Ministry was more or less of a coalition; as was also the Ministry just defeated. Now, the Tory Leader will have a chance of trying his hand in the same line of business. If he fails, the failure will be exceedingly humiliating, and, indeed, disastrous to his future influence. If he succeeds in getting a Cabinet to stick together, he may keep his friends in power for a considerable time, and postpone indefinitely the question of Parliamentary Reform.

The Publication of Incomes.

The publication of incomes at Salem, Hartford, Chicago, and other cities, suggests an inquiry as to the course to be pursued in this City. Strong objections to this kind of publicity have been urged, and, if we are not misinformed, an *expression* or *intimation* has been obtained from the Revenue Department, against such publication. It was stated, indeed, that the Internal Revenue district officers have been instructed not to furnish income lists to reporters.

The question is one of dollars to the Government, and of delicacy to individuals. Two objections are urged. First, that business men, with youth, industry and enterprise in their favor, are without capital and depend upon credit for the successful prosecution of their business. To such, especially if their business yields but a small return, the publication of incomes is injurious. They must either return a larger income than they have, or see their credit impaired if not ruined. The other objection is that it subjects citizens to an unjust and injurious exposure of their affairs—affairs with which the public have no concern. And it is obvious that, unless there is a public necessity for, or at least a great public advantage in these publications, they ought to be discontinued.

The question, then, returns. Is there such a necessity, or does the advantage resulting from the practice overrule the objections? Of all the forms of taxation—and we are becoming familiar with the question in all phases—that on incomes is undeniably the most just and equitable. If anybody *ought* to pay taxes, and if anybody can *afford* to pay taxes, it is those who enjoy incomes; and the larger their incomes the more taxes they *ought* and can *afford* to pay. To this rule, after the $600 exemption, there is scarcely an exception or objection. The next thing, therefore, is to make the income tax equal. And this has ever been, and remains the great stumbling-block. Taxation would rarely be onerous if it could be made equal. But men who are honest and honorable in all else, often grudge the Government its due, and, if possible, evade taxation. The class to which this remark applies is largely in the enjoyment of incomes—a class which, until the income tax was imposed, was greatly favored. Real estate, whether in the country or in the cities, is tangible, and if it is not made to bear its proportion of taxes, the fault is with the assessor. Not so with money otherwise invested. A vast amount, perhaps the largest proportion of personal property, escaped taxation until the searching process was resorted to. The income tax furnishes a key which unlocks every man's strong box. When this rock was struck the waters gushed forth. There were some, at first, hardy and foolish enough to furnish and swear to grossly false returns of income, but examples were made of a few, and that evil was thus cured. But what brought out a full, flowing, and in most cases cheerful income return, was the knowledge that the lists were to be published. In that way, and in that way only, can the income tax be equalized. Show every taxpayer's *sworn* return of income to his nearest neighbors, his most intimate friends, to himself, indeed, in public journals, and you have a security that no laws, no oaths, and no scrutiny, has or can furnish. In no other way can the income tax law be so efficiently and so searchingly executed and enforced as by the regularity and certainty of the publication of income assessment lists. By the publication of these lists for the last two years, the Government has received many millions more than would have been realized without such publicity. And were it known, or even understood in this City, that incomes are not to be published, the revenue for 1865, from that source, would be greatly diminished.

The First Battle of the European War.

The *Saxonia* brings intelligence of a great battle between the Italian and Austrian armies, in which the former suffered a decisive and disastrous repulse, losing several cannon, about two thousand prisoners, and being finally compelled to withdraw across the Mincio to the positions they occupied two days before.

The details of the battle are given with great clearness in the brief official dispatches which we publish this morning from the headquarters of the Italian and Austrian armies. It appears from these dispatches that the Italians, under the immediate command of their King, crossed the Mincio, near Goito, on the morning of June 23, and drove in the Austrian outposts. On the morning of the 24th the First Corps of the Italian army attacked the Austrian positions near Peschiera with great spirit, but was overwhelmed by a superior force and compelled to retreat before the Second and Third Corps could come to its assistance. The Italians occupied a strong position at Custozza, which was taken by assault, the Italians losing heavily. Finding themselves outnumbered, the Italians recrossed the Mincio on the 25th, unpersued by the Austrians.

As the result of this defeat, it was presumed that Gen. Cialdini would postpone his intended advance movement across the Po, as his 60,000 men would have to encounter 200,000 Austrians flushed with victory. Victor Emmanuel probably moved too soon, and without sufficient caution. This defeat created no discouragement in Italy, nor gave any check to the warlike enthusiasm of the people.

The Fifth-avenue Job—A Lesson from the Common Council on Deportment.

The report of the Joint Committee of the Common Council on the widening of Fifth-avenue is so elaborate and so exhaustive a document that the season is altogether unfavorable for a proper study of its contents. Not a few of our readers, therefore, who, after glancing at it, may have been alarmed at the historical dates—extending back, as they do, to 1832—to which reference is made, will, peradventure, be thankful if we should say, in brief, what all the research and argument and illustration employed in the report amount to. The proposition of the Council the other day was to repeal all ordinances or resolutions of the Common Council by which the sidewalks on the avenue may have been widened, or permission given to any residents to inclose portions of these sidewalks for stoops, &c. A proposal of this kind naturally created no little alarm among the property-owners and residents of the avenue, and protests from these, as well as from very many citizens less directly interested, at once were poured in upon the Council. The Special Committee to which the subject was referred had assigned to it the task of hearing these protests. That Committee was thus brought face to face with the wealthy denizens of the avenue; and it will, doubtless, surprise not a few among us to read that many of these rich people were guilty, in presence of the Committee, of the "grossest impertinence," that they showed an "*arrogant deportment;* * * seeming to imagine that refinement and intelligent culture flowed naturally from wealth and extensive travel." Nay, further, the Committee found that the residents of Fifth-avenue were as little above ordinary people in their morals as in their manners; most of them being "profoundly impressed" with

> ——"the good old plan
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can."

Such views of deportment and such ethics, coming from Fifth-avenue, the Committee sarcastically observe, "might be creditable to the education and taste and intelligence of citizens at several Points of our City that might be named; but not to those who assume to be *examples* and *models*." Not even content with this terrible emission of bitter sarcasm, the Committee, as if glorying in the torture they inflicted, proceed to say that these wealthy citizens have actually pleaded ignorance of the law which regulates their tenure of the sidewalk, and thereby make themselves "*simply ridiculous, as well as grossly dishonest.*" By their plea for continued occupancy, "the criminality of the act is heightened *and reflects a very turgid morality.*"

Much more of the same style of argument might be cited from the report, which fills several columns of a weekly advertising sheet. But we have quoted enough to show in what light the Common Council regard the encroachments of the Fifth-avenue residents; in what respect they hold these residents themselves, as to deportment, breeding, "turgid morality," culture, taste, and reverence for the decalogue. After such a picture of mental and moral depravity, one would naturally be prepared for almost any sort of extreme measure at the hands of the Council. A general confiscation would hardly have surprised us. Or failing confiscation, we should have looked for the recovery at least of a heavy ransom by the City for the alienation of property so clearly (according to the Report) belonging to it. What must, then, have been the agreeable surprise of every person interested—especially of those who are utterly deficient in "deportment," to find that indemnity for past occupancy on Fifth-avenue, and a guarantee for a perpetual appropriation of the sidewalk may be secured, all the way from Washington-square to Central Park for the sum of 30 cents a square foot? That is, the occupant of a house 30 feet front will pay for his 30 feet of sidewalk appropriation, the sum of $270. And to this extent the City Treasury will be the gainer—no more, no less.

They *do say* that the arguments employed by the residents of Fifth-avenue have been exceedingly costly, and that *thirty cents a foot* by no means represents the outlay in the case. There are people even who allege that from $60,000 to $100,000 additional will barely cover the expenses of the Fifth-avenue residents. The facts bearing upon this point may warrant a closer examination than can now be given to them. Meanwhile—if the City Treasury is not to be greatly enriched by this Common Council *Placer*—let us rejoice that our best avenue is not to be destroyed this year, at least. What next Council may do, we cannot venture to predict.

The British Reform Bill.

Before the news of the acceptance of Russell's resignation by the Queen was received, it was safe enough to conclude that the Reform measure had hopelessly collapsed. Accustomed as the British people have been, during the last twenty years, to Reform Bills introduced and defeated, many seem to have been taken by surprise at the present failure. Though vigorously assailed on its first and second readings, it had found its way into Committee on the third reading, and there were reasonable grounds to entertain the hope that it would reach the House of Lords unaltered in any essential feature. Introduced in what seemed favorable circumstances, and under the happiest of auspices, it appeared as if this long vexed question were to be set at rest, and to cease, for at least a considerable time, to be a disturbing element in English politics. There are some who seem disposed to blame the Liberal Ministry for so severely testing their strength by interfering, in their first session, with this mighty question of reform. Those, however, more intimately acquainted with political parties in England know, as Mr. Gladstone very clearly points out in his retiring speech, that no other course was open to them. It is well known that for years past the more eager reformers have been held in check only by the immense popularity of Lord Palmerston, whose hostility to the reintroduction of the Reform question was notorious. The death of that statesman, occurring as it did amid the excitement of a general election, presented at last the long-wished-for opportunity. The Liberal Party knew that *now* the question of Reform was no longer to be trifled with. If they were to count on the coöperation of that small but vigorous class of politicians who had been wont to follow the banner of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, they must be prepared to introduce a measure of Reform at once large and liberal and adequate to the growing wants of the times. And in making Reform the watchword at the elections, a variety of concurring circumstances seemed to indicate that they had acted wisely and well. Large, influential and enthusiastic meetings held in various parts of the country, but more especially those held in Liverpool, Manchester and Newton, and addressed by Mr. Gladstone himself, clearly implied that, though the people were not so eager for Reform as they had been in the days that preceded the passing of the first Reform Bill, they were neither indifferent to their rights nor forgetful of the promises which had been so often and so vainly made to them. The elections which were a decided success, secured to the Liberals a large majority in the House of Commons. In such circumstances and with such leaders as Russell and Gladstone there *were* fair and reasonable grounds for entertaining the hope that some wise and liberal measure of Representative Reform would pass into law. It was doomed, however, to be otherwise; and this measure has already shared the fate of all its predecessors since 1839.

Of the bill itself, it may be said that it was conceived in a spirit of honest conciliation toward all parties, and that it bears upon it the marks of wisdom and impartiality. It was, of course, and confessedly a compromise. It sought the assent of all parties. In this, however, it did not succeed. It conciliated the more liberal, but it alienated the more conservative. Vigorously assailed on its first reading, it was not less vigorously assailed on its second. Outvoted in Committee on a point of detail, Ministers were at last compelled to declare the adverse vote to be "incompatible with the progress of the bill."

AMUSEMENTS.

The intense heat of last week produced a perceptibly normal effect upon the theatrical world and its patrons. Mr. John Brougham and the Ravels have done the best business, although Dan Bryant has no reason to complain. In general news we hear nothing of particular interest. Mr. Leonard Grover, favorably known as an energetic and faithful manager at Washington and Philadelphia, has assumed the direction of the Olympic, and we have reason to believe will infuse an amount of vitality into the old shop to which latterly it has been a stranger. It is rumored that Mr. George Jordan is in the City, and that he proposes to venture an early appearance before his old-time friends. By many this step is considered hazardous, on account of the well-known sentiments he formerly entertained. Messrs. Moss and Harrison have made a hit in their new enterprise at Long Branch. They have the material, and with it should be able to supply a very evident demand. Saratoga's new opera-house is waiting for something of the kind. The rumors anent the sudden dissolution of the English opera troupe are unpleasant, and we trust groundless. At present the managers occupy no very enviable *status* before the public.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Brougham enters upon the sixth week of his very successful and satisfactory engagement to-night. On this occasion will be produced an extravagant extravaganza, called "Columbus Reconstructed," Mr. Brougham as *Columbus*, supported by Messrs. Dunn, Burnett, Andrews, Miss E. Andrews and others. Previous to the extravaganza "A Pretty Piece of Business" will introduce Messrs. Walcott and Andrews, Miss E. Johnson and others.

Olympic Theatre.—"Aurora Floyd," thank fortune, has disappeared with her eccentricities and friends, making room for the "Octoroon," who will be presented at the Olympic by Mr. Grover, to-night. Mrs. Emily Jordan will personate the unfortunate *Zoe*, and Miss Kate Newton the cheerful *Dora Sunshine*.

Wallack's Theatre.—Theodore (no relation to him of the rolling stone) Moss, the manager of Wallack's heated-term season, continues the name of Bryant on his bills, and the picture of Bryant at his door. To-night he will, for the twenty-fifth time, introduce the person of Bryant upon the stage, the vehicle being Mr. Lover's drama of "Rory O'More, with songs (so sung) by the aforesaid Bryant. Messrs. Floyd, Fisher, Holland, Miss Rosa Cooke, and Mesdames Smith and Sefton "renew their triumphs every night," and the great Moss waxes fat with seasonable wealth.

Niblo's Garden.—With the exception of occasional carelessness, the Ravels continue to delight their audiences, old and young, as they have for many years. They furnish genuine attraction, and deserve the liberal patronage they receive. Niblo's Garden, as Mr. Wheatley's pleasant theatre is called the City through, invariably receives its full share of public attention. This is the last week of the Ravels.

Barnum's Museum.—The season of dramatic entertainment closed at this house on Saturday night, and this afternoon the Foxes open in the comic pantomime, "Jack and Gill," which created such genuine fun last season at the Bowery. The Carolina Twins, united after the fashion of the Siamese Twins, and the scores of curiosities for which this place is famous, are on continual exhibition.

New Bowery Theatre.—The Buislay Family, by far the most expert and wonderful gymnasts that have appeared in the City for many years, continue their performances this week.

Fox's Old Bowery Theatre.—The veteran minstrel Sanford, with an ethiopian troupe, may be heard to advantage at this theatre for a season.

Spanish Circus.—The house opposite the old Academy of Music is occupied by a very good circus troupe, which appears nightly.

GEORGIA.

The Weather—Condition of the State—Its Contrast with New-York, and the Cause.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 2, 1866.
Time 1:30 P. M.; thermometer 81°.

Delightful sea breeze frolicking through my windows, now gently wooing a sheet of virgin "Bath," or rustling the leaves of pamphlets; anon, rudely toying with newspapers, and occasionally whirling them about the room, as if in revenge for unpleasant political items. The New-York papers speak of unusual heat—thermometer at 90 to 96 degrees, and men tumbling down sun-struck, an infliction rarely heard of here. What a contrast! For ten days past outside Winter clothing has been comfortable, and at night a blanket. And yet July is undeniably here, as elsewhere on this Continent, the hottest Summer month. But as yet I have seen nothing to warrant the idea that business and labor may not, so far as Summer climate is concerned, be carried on in Savannah as comfortably as in New-York.

There are many popular ideas accepted as facts that really have no foundation in fact; adopted when and how no one knows, but entertained as true until practical experience demonstrates their unsoundness. Of these popular fallacies none, within my experience, has less foundation than the notion prevalent at the North of the unhealthiness of the climate of Georgia in Summer, particularly the sea-coast, and of its unfitness for labor at that season. It is true the yellow fever has some six or seven times visited this city; but epidemics of another character make in the same manner, occasionally, sad havoc with you. For instance, you are now fearing the approach of cholera, of which we have no fear, it never having visited Savannah, and our physicians tell us can't trouble us. But taking a series of years, I believe that medical statistics will sustain the assertion, that a more healthful climate, and one more conducive to longevity than this is not to be found in North America. I say nothing of consumption and other pulmonic diseases. Typhus fever is rankly prevalent with you, but almost unknown to us. Until the late civil war, our own up-country people, who rejoice in one of the most delicious climates, were afraid to come to Savannah in Summer. But the necessary movements of troops, and the frequent personal communications incident thereto, have satisfied them that their fears were groundless, and they now come and go without hesitation. Locality, of course, has as much to do here with health as at the North, and chills and fevers emanate from swamps and low-banked rivers, as with you, with the advantage to us that they do not run into typhus fevers, as they frequently do with you. Having been largely over the world, and even burned under a Summer's sun on "Sahara's desert plain," and knowing the United States, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, in all seasons of the year, I safely say that there is not in this country a more inviting range of climate, nor one in which the professional man, the farmer or the mechanic can work throughout the year better than that within the thirty millions of acres that constitute the area of Georgia.

And here another idea comes, jumping, into my brain. Thirty millions of acres of planting, farming, mineral and timbered lands, and only, as yet, one million of inhabitants, white and black! By the last census, 591,588 whites and 465,698 blacks. (I beg pardon of the Abolitionists, I suppose I ought to have said "colored;" but why "colored" I can't see, for when I was a youth I was taught that "black" was no color; in fact, was the absence of all colors). However we will say it 465,698 "colored." What a field is here for the enterprising capitalist, or for the industrious farmer or mechanic. A country rich in iron, coal, copper, gold, slate, lime, and with richly yielding farm lands, and unsurpassed water power for manufacturing, and only about *one million* of inhabitants, half of whom only are white! In area, Georgia is the eighth State and New-York the seventeenth; yet in population, New-York stands first and Georgia eleventh. New-York has 84 36-100 population to the square mile; Georgia has but 18 23-100. From 1790 to 1860 the absolute increase in population per square mile in New-York was 76 97-100, while in Georgia, during the same period, it was only 16 81-100. What a chance for emigration! But why this discrepancy? How is it that while New-York has gone so rapidly ahead, Georgia comes, with her wonderful resources, so laggingly behind? Many reasons, undoubtedly, as in all such cases, have contributed to it. But the principal cause will be found in the fact that, at an early date in our Federal life, New-York emancipated her slaves and Georgia continued slavery. Georgia has progressed, but not at the rate that she should have done with her advantages of climate, soil, mineral and manufacturing wealth. Slavery in and immediately around her was unquestionably the immediate barriers that checked her advance. I am presuming to speak only for Georgia—not for any other Southern State. For years I saw that slavery was the only tie that bound Georgia in interest with the other Southern States; that her true mission was that of free labor, and that to slavery and slave products she was yielding material interests of far greater value. Not only so, but that to grow cotton and rice, she was actually, in her error, draining herself of the profits that her cotton and rice yielded. On one side she was sucked by the West for flour, corn and meat, and on the other by the East for every manufactured article required for the necessaries or the luxuries of living. The life-blood of her veins gave no nutriment to her own offspring, but fattened the children of other parentage. New interests rose and struggled and died; or labored on under all discouragements—negroes, cotton, rice, overlayed them all; and whatever enterprise was projected, in real or apparent antagonism to negro employment, was exterminated or jealously watched. Such has been the history of Georgia since 1829, when GARRISON and Abolitionism appeared in the political horizon, rousing angry resentment, that, heating with argument and fostered by the increasing demand for cotton, pandering to cupidity, gave birth to the intolerant assertion that African Slavery was a divine institution and a boon to mankind, crushing out all the liberal ideas previously entertained in regard to it. The vail has, however, been rudely torn away, perhaps in the only manner that it could have been removed, and Georgia now enters, commencing almost, as it were, from the beginning, upon her true mission of wealth and influence. The old fabric has been destroyed, but upon its ruins a new structure, more solid in its foundation and grander in its proportions will be reared. Be it mine to aid, however feebly, in contributing to her prosperity. I write in my leisure moments from no mere *cacoethes scribendi*, but with the desire to inform accurately, and to furnish material that thinking men may put into the "lathe" of their thought and turn to useful results. I hope to interest and amuse your readers, and to do something to uphold and strengthen the American Union. The war has demonstrated but one political fact—that for some time to come these United States are to constitute one nation. We now are entering upon the fourth era in our history. How long it may last before a change, no one can foresee, nor should any one seek to know. As wise men let us simply accept the fact, and do all in our power to make the fourth era as glorious as the second, (from 1776 to 1789,) or as the third, (from 1789 to 1860.) GEORGIA.

VIRGINIA.

The Fourth in Richmond—The Annual Commencements—Stuart's Patriotism Redivivus—The Decision in the National Express Company Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

A brief dispatch of a dozen words sent last night said, in substance, all there is to tell concerning the observance of the nation's birthday in this late capital of treason; whatever else I now add is in the nature of amplification.

At an early hour in the morning the national flag was flying from the roofs of half a dozen buildings, and invariably the presence denoted more official than individual patriotism. Except in the cases of the public buildings the starry flag was nowhere to be seen. The sense of the appropriate, however, of the old residents of Richmond did lead to an almost universal suspension of business, and this gave the city somewhat of a holiday air. During the morning the Fourth Infantry and CAMERON's Battery, Fifth Artillery, the only troops stationed near the city, paraded the principal streets, the battery coming to a halt in the Capitol grounds, where at noon it gave notice of our nationality by a salute of thirty-six guns. The parade and salute over, all the officers of the Department in or near the city called upon GEN. TERRY at his residence, where an hour or two was passed in pleasant social reunion. This noted, and the history of the official military celebration of the day is told.

But the great event was the negro observance. Sambo runs naturally into celebrations of any sort on the slightest provocation, and he was yesterday in his glory. Thousands of them thronged the streets from dawn until dark, seemingly enjoying themselves in various simple ways. The great African delight, however, was the sable procession—an affair as unique as it was suggestive. First and most important came a battalion of cavalry, probably two hundred strong, every man mounted on a fair specimen of horse-flesh, and each carrying an excellent sabre. After this came Masons, Odd Fellows, Teamsters' Societies, and various other organizations suggestive at once of the cohesion and frivolity of the African race. In this order the procession moved through all the principal streets unmolested and unmolesting, preserving everywhere the best order. They passed Gen. TERRY's house at a present, cheered lustily going by the residence of Mrs. VAN LEW, and listened patiently to a senseless speech from WARDWELL on Church Hill, and these were the only manifestations they gave of likes or dislikes.

Long before their procession had reached the terminus of their march, their cavalry had become the talk of the town. They were passably drilled, and when and where had that been accomplished? They carried efficient sabres, and how had they obtained them? Apparently they were fully organized, and when had that been effected? These were questions on everybody's lips, asked all the more earnestly from the fact that the mere existence of the organization had not been suspected.

The Ladies' Memorial Association had, for some reason not given, fixed upon the 4th as the day for working upon the graves of the Confederate dead in Hollywood and Oakwood Cemeteries, and thus it happened that quite a number of the young men of the city spent the day in those cities of the dead. In Hollywood some three hundred headboards were put up, and in Oakwood a large number of graves were sodded and mounded. This last place, I am credibly informed, was the scene of disgraceful rowdyism in the afternoon, the parties engaged in it taking first to drink and then to fighting, either or both of which, taking into consideration the place where they were and the occasion which assembled them, were the reverse of creditable to them.

Altogether, then, the Fourth in Richmond was a day distinguished from others, to be sure, but so distinguished more by the acts of the military and the negroes than by the old residents. It is too soon yet, possibly, to expect the people of Richmond to assist the Eagle in his annual rampage.

The Commencements of the various Colleges and Universities of the State I mention at this late date for the purpose of noting the gratifying fact that they have all passed without being made the occasion of manufacturing what is styled Southern sentiment. At the University of Virginia, as you have seen, FITZHUGH LEE was sought by some hare-brains to be made the source of an eulogy of a dead rebellion; but the manly courage and good sense of that gentleman frustrated this, the only attempt of the kind that was made. The honest words of LEE you have noticed, and if some of the frothy editors of the State who didn't fight would take example of the gallant soldier who did, there would be less of bitterness in the land. The oration of Hon. A. H. H. STUART, before the Societies of the University, was another most gratifying evidence of sound sense grappling with popular idiocy. Mr. STUART lost some caste with the conservative party for his course in the last Congressional election, but he has fully regained his natural place in the ranks of conservatives by the patriotism of his last address. Briefly and pointedly he summed up some of the results of the war in this language:

> I. That the right of a State to secede from the Union, or to nullify an act of the Federal Legislature, must henceforth be regarded as an "obsolete idea."
>
> II. That all debts, Confederate, State or municipal, contracted in aid of the war, are absolutely null and void, and must forever be ignored and repudiated.
>
> III. That Slavery is, finally and forever, abolished within the jurisdiction of the United States, and freedmen are to be invested with and protected by law in the enjoyment of every necessary civil right.
>
> I have a few words to say in reference to each one of these propositions, and the duties which result from them.
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> Heretofore, many people in the South honestly believed, that the several States had the constitutional right to nullify acts of Congress, which were not clearly within the scope of the granted powers; or to withdraw from the Union, whenever the powers of the Federal Government were exercised in a manner which they deemed injurious or oppressive. These questions have now been decided in the negative; and the fact must be recognized, that there is no middle ground between submission to the authority of the Federal Government, and revolution. If we find ourselves aggrieved, or become satisfied that powers not conferred by the Constitution, have been usurped, we must seek redress, not by State action, but by appeal to the tribunals ordained by the Constitution. Should oppression become intolerable, we may be justified, as our fathers were, in looking for a remedy outside of the Constitution, through revolution.
>
> II. The repudiation of all debts contracted in aid of the war, is a logical consequence of the result of the contest. On this point there is no ground for a difference of opinion; and I am surprised to find that any one should think it necessary to require a constitutional guarantee against their payment. The restoration of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution is, of itself, a sufficient security against their assumption or payment, for it would be absurd to suppose that the Courts or Legislative Assembly would hold debts to be obligatory which were contracted in the effort to overthrow the Government.
>
> III. The extinction of slavery involves much larger interests, and more practical and far-reaching consequences, than either of the other propositions, and, therefore, demands a more extended notice.
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> The institution of Slavery is dead. It has been forever eradicated from our social, industrial and political system; and whatever opinions we may in the past have held in regard to it, there are now few, if any, who would desire to revive it. Possibly, an all-wise Providence may have ordained the change for our advantage. The future must supply the answer to that question. I hesitate not to say that it is our duty to endeavor to think so, and to conform our conduct to that belief. We have consented to it, and honor, no less than a just regard for the general welfare, requires that we shall keep in good faith the covenants we have entered into. The people of the South elected to withdraw their cause from the constitutional tribunals, and refer it to the ultimate arbiter of nations. The issue has been decided against them, and they must now stand by the award.

I have introduced these remarks for the purpose of adding that it is the only platform which the Union Party of Virginia can stand upon or will attempt to stand upon, and if it shall succeed in conforming the practical legislation of the State to these ideas what more can anybody, North or South, ask of Virginia Unionism.

An important legal decision was rendered today in the Circuit Court—Judge CHAMBERS. In December last the Adams Express Company entered into a contract with the Virginia Central and the other railroads of Virginia whereby the express company bound itself to pay the Virginia Central $50,000 as advance freight, and to carry freight over the road to the amount of at least $25 per day. In addition to these there were other and stringent stipulations that could only be filled by a company of large experience and capital, and the railroads, on the other hand, covenanted not to carry express freight for any other person or company except upon the terms and conditions contained in the contract with the Adams Express Company. The design was to kill off the National Express and Transportation Company, then just fully organized, and it succeeded. This latter was not in condition to enter into the same contract as the latter, and hence found all the railroads of the State closed against it. In this condition of affairs an injunction was applied for to prevent the enforcement of the Adams Express Company contract by the railroads against other persons and companies. The cause has been on hearing for several days past, the points of law involved having been exhaustively argued by some of the ablest lawyers in the State, and among them JOHN B. BALDWIN, Judge OULD, and JAMES LYONS.

To-day the preliminary question was decided by the allowance of the injunction by the Court, the immediate effect of which is the opening of the various railroads of the State to the freight of the National Express and Transportation Company. Of course, the Adams Express Company will take steps for a motion to dissolve the injunction, and, upon its refusal, to carry the cause to the Court of Appeals; but months must elapse before a final hearing can be had, and meantime the injunction is operative.

This cause, from the magnitude of the interests involved and the importance of the questions to be adjudicated, has excited considerable interest, not only here, but throughout the State.

KENTUCKY.

Further Items About the Split in Dr. Robinson's "Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 4, 1866.

We now have two Second Presbyterian Churches of Louisville—the Second Presbyterian Church was recognized by the General Assembly and the new Presbytery of Louisville, and the Second Presbyterian Church of Dr. ROBINSON and his Presbytery. Dr. ROBINSON, without rule or authority, though with the apparent support of a majority of the church members and congregation, has secured the practical supercedure of a majority of the church elders, because opposed to him, but they have already obtained sixty odd signatures to the following, handed me for publication in the TIMES:

> *Whereas*, The Pastor of our Church (Dr. STUART ROBINSON) has virtually separated himself from the organization of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in adhering to a body (the so-called Louisville Presbytery) which refuses obedience to the highest judicatory of our Church; therefore, we, the undersigned, communicants of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, however much or little we may differ in opinion with the General Assembly as to its deliverances from time to time, being unwilling to engage in or encourage schismatical disputations and contentions, but actuated by a desire to promote the purity and harmony of our Church and to adhere to the body of Christ and the Church of our fathers, to which the Great Head has vouchsafed His blessings in times past, do mutually agree to cling to this distinctive organization, known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, under the care of the General Assembly, and to adopt such measures as, in our judgment, formed from a prayerful consideration of our position in the Church of Jesus Christ, may be necessary to maintain our unity, to secure our rights, and, in the fear of God, to preserve inviolate the sacred trusts committed to His people.
>
> LOUISVILLE, June 29, 1866.

By a fair and equitable division of the church property these members of the legitimate church expect to secure the old church building. Meanwhile, they will attend the services of Dr. J. L. MCKEE, and occasionally be favored by Dr. E. P. HUMPHREY, who, though physically quite feeble, is mentally as strong and sound as ever. PONTIAC.

Proceedings of the Hobson Rally in Louisville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 3, 1866.

At the Hobson rally to-night Gen. W. T. WARD presided and said: "I hoped stay-at-home and returned rebels, whom we have treated so magnanimously, would become a part of us and not again attempt to control us, but their leaders have the desire and fixed purpose to control us. I shall never consent to their political control of us until they shall have done works amply meet for repentance. The same purposes animate them as in '60-'61. They would browbeat, brand and taboo us. As we conquered them in the field, by the help of God we'll conquer them at the polls. I have some personal regard for Judge DUVALL, but he represents the principle of rebellion and of condemnation of loyalty. His party asks at the ballot an indorsement of their action during the war. The rebel "Democratic" Party has made the Appellate Clerkship a political office. DUVALL is the candidate of the disloyal, therefore unworthy of confidence. Gen. HOBSON was one of the first in Southern Kentucky to rally to his country's standard, and raised there three infantry and one cavalry regiments. His military and patriotic record ranks with any other true Kentuckian's. An honest and earnest patriot in war as in peace, he risked his life and sacrificed all he had; while DUVALL risked nothing, and did all he could, consistent with his personal ease and security for the rebellion. Shall HOBSON be condemned by those for whom he made that risk and sacrifice, which DUVALL never dreamed of making? Shall the self-sacrificing patriot now be damned, and the stay-at-home rebel be exalted? Shall participation in, or aid and comfort of the rebellion, be the high road to office? Shall not the spirit of patriotism be encouraged and the spirit of rebellion be put down?

Major W. R. KINNEY and Col. J. T. BRAMLETTE, (son of the Governor,) spoke eloquently to the same effect, and on motion of Col. G. C. WHARTON, the assembled Union men of Louisville pledged Gen. HOBSON their cordial support.

Col. WHARTON read a letter from Gov. BRAMLETTE, in which he held that the issue presented by the 1st May Convention, and forced upon the people of Kentucky, is whether the control and government of the State shall remain with those who upheld the cause of the Union, or shall be turned over to those who sought its destruction; that he can forgive and forget the wrongs of rebellion, but never can declare by his vote that it was meritorious; that the rebel DUVALL runs upon the merit of his wrong, is the representative of the 1st May Convention, and therefore of the organized disloyalty of the State, which seeks to keep alive the embers of a rebellious sentiment, has begotten strife where amity prevailed, and may upraise the arm of justice to a rigid enforcement of the laws; but that no man could have been more aptly chosen to meet the struggle thrust upon us than Gen. HOBSON, who well represents the true Unionism which pulsates the heart of Kentuckians. PONTIAC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 8.

GEN. GRANT ON THE PRESIDENCY AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

There has been a great deal of speculation recently among the newspapers as to the position of Gen. GRANT with reference to the next Presidential election, and also with regard to his opinion of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. Much of this speculation is indulged in by political partisans for interested purposes. I can say, upon good authority, that Gen. GRANT will, in no event, be a candidate for the Presidency at the next Presidental election, and any use of his name in that connection is wholly unauthorized and deprecated by the General. With reference to the proposed Constitutional Amendment Gen. GRANT has on several occasions in private conversation said that he could see no serious objection to the amendment in itself, and he in fact approves of its main features but nevertheless it is the opinion of the General that the Southern loyal representatives should have been first admitted to their seats and an opportunity should have been given them to vote upon the joint resolution to amend the Constitution before the same was submitted to the several State Legislatures. In brief his views on the latter proposition are identical with those of the President.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The friends of the Mexican Republic here are somewhat jubilant at the prospect of Congress agreeing upon a loan of twenty to fifty millions to aid Mexico in her struggle to drive off MAXIMILIAN and maintain her independence. The special excitant to this *delectation* on the part of the friends of the Republic is found in the introduction by Senator WADE in the Senate yesterday of a resolution authorizing a loan of fifty millions. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Those who urge this loan put the proposition in the form of an economical measure and one of sound public policy; their argument, in brief, being that if we do not give this aid to the struggling Republic, it will cost us in the end many millions of dollars to maintain the Monroe doctrine as to Mexico; that even admitting that Mexico shall fail to pay the borrowed money, she gives a lien or mortgage on part of her domain, rich in mineral and other resources, and worth many millions more than the amount of the proposed loan, so that the United States Government can in no event be the loser. The same matter is now pending before the House Committee on Foreign Relations, and it is probable that a report may come from the committees of both branches of Congress during the week.

CASE OF PAYMASTER PAULDING.

Paymaster PAULDING who was, a few days ago, found guilty of disobedience of orders in regard to the deposit of Government funds in the Merchants' National Bank, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000, and be imprisoned one year, was yesterday, much to the surprise of his friends, sent off to the Albany Penitentiary, by order of the Secretary of War. At the moment the prisoner's friends were in the act of asking from the President an order to suspend the execution of the sentence until an application could be heard for the review of the testimony and judgment, and also for pardon. It is alleged that PAULDING was hurried off, notwithstanding a knowledge of the foregoing application was brought to the Secretary of War. PAULDING's friends allege that this hurried action of the War Department was the result of a desire on the part of the Secretary to humiliate and disgrace the accused, regardless of what might be done by the President. Such is the substance of the showing they now make to the Executive, with the hope of getting an order recalling the prisoner until his application for review can be heard.

SECRETARY HARLAN.

Secretary HARLAN has been in close and frequent consultation with the President during the past week, sometimes twice a day. This fact is pointed at by the curb-stone Cabinet constructors as proof positive of the speedy termination of Mr. HARLAN's connection with the Administration. Aside from these reports, it may be said that it would not be surprising to hear of Mr. HARLAN's withdrawal from the Cabinet shortly, as it is well known that he has expressed his intention of withdrawing from the Interior Department this Summer.

THE FLORIDA TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Treasury Department has just received official information regarding the performances of the direct Tax Commissioners in Florida, which does not speak particularly well for the Commissioners. It is believed that an abundance of official corruption can be proven. One thing is certain the sales have not been a success, except to the friends of the Commissioners, who have speculated largely in valuable property both at Fernandina and St. Augustine. The fixed tax for Florida was $77,000. This has not yet been collected, and the Government has been run in debt, as the expenses of the Commission exceed by nearly $3,000 the amount of tax collected.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Southern papers received to-day exhibit a very general disposition on the part of the people to respond to the address for the Philadelphia Convention. State and district conventions have been called in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

THE LATE ASSAULT.

The Rousseau-Grinnell report will be taken up in the House on Tuesday next. Thus far the prevailing opinion is that a two-third vote cannot be obtained to expel Gen. ROUSSEAU. The whole report of the majority will be approved save the proposition of expulsion.

THE CAPTOR OF BOOTH.

Capt. DOHERTY, who was in command of the troops that captured BOOTH, received orders from the War Department to report for duty at Columbia, and depart for that point to-morrow. In the meantime, the determination of his reward for the capture of BOOTH is in the hands of the House Committee, who have agreed to report on Tuesday next as to all the rewards, for the capture of DAVIS as well as the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The China Market—Heavy Receipts of Treasure from Nevada—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 7.

Montana dates of June 16, say mining reports are favorable and harvesting is about to begin.

Advices from Foo Chow, China, of May 7, represent the quality of the tea crop this season favorably, and prices had advanced from last year 6 taels on Congous, 10 taels on Oolongs.

The first vessel from the codfish fleet, from the Ochotsk Sea, arrived to-day with 31,000 fish.

General trade has been very light during the past week. The receipts of treasure from Nevada, during the quarter ending June 30, exceed the amount received during the same time last year by upwards of $300,000. Iron advanced 30 per cent.

Mining shares are generally quiet; Chollar Potosi, 190; Yellow Jacket, 710; Ophir, 240; Belcher, 183; Imperial, 105; legal tenders, 71.

Arrived to-day, ships *Horatio Harris*, HUMPHREY, Boston; *Clifford*, STAHL, Liverpool.

LOUISIANA.

Rebuilding of Odd Fellow's Hall—The Convention of 1864—The Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 7.

The Odd Fellows have resolved to rebuild their hall in the grandest style.

Cotton is stiffer; sales 600 bales low middling at 32c.@33c.; to-day's receipts 120 bales. Sterling exchange unchanged. New-York Exchange ⅜ prem. Freights dull.

Judge HOWELL has issued a proclamation calling together the Convention of 1864. It is ridiculed by the people and the Press.

Sailed to-day steamers *Raleigh*, *Evening Star* and *George Cromwell* for New-York, and *St. Louis* for Boston.

MEXICO.

The Withdrawal of French Troops—Gen. Bazaine Said to be Interested in Delaying their Departure—Severe Taxation by the Imperial Government—Affairs on the Rio Grande and in British Honduras—Carvajal at Matamoras.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 8.

Letters received here from Vera Cruz, under date of the 25th of June, from a well-informed commercial house, state as follows:

There are many here who believe that the French Expedition will not be withdrawn as announced, for the reason that Gen. BAZAINE, who is protecting certain commercial houses who are importing goods in his name without payment of duties, (he being interested therein,) is using all his influence to delay the departure of the troops. It appears certain, however, that arrangements have been made with the Transatlantic Company for the transport of the forces, and that the first steamer for that purpose is shortly expected.

The late measures of the Imperial Government are extremely severe upon the commerce of this port, which now has to bear the burden of all the imports, and but little commerce is being carried on at any other place. Unless some change soon takes place, the commerce here will be entirely ruined, for it is impossible to bear the additional charges that are constantly being imposed. The latest tax is in the shape of a license, which obliges each commercial house to pay from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum for the privilege of doing business. All who can do so are closing up their affairs, and withdrawing from trade.

Bagdad letters say the Imperial troops were taken off by French men-of-war. The officers wore their side arms at Bagdad. The Liberals were occupying Matamoras and pursuing the specie train to Monteray. There were great expectations of the renewal of trade with Northern Mexico, as the whole country was opened.

British Honduras letters say the financial failures at London had a depressing influence on trade at Belize. The Indians continued their depredations, seizing people and demanding large ransoms.

GALVESTON, Saturday, July 7.

CARVAJAL in his proclamation assuming command at Matamoras, says: "I am happy to salute you in peace. The hostile forces kept up by the miserables who sustained the so-called Mexican Emperor have disbanded; and I admit you to the maternal bosom of the country of Hidalgo.

QUEEN M. NORAS and the other Matamoras merchants were not imprisoned, but sent back by ESCOBEDO, with the assurance that their claims for their captured property would be satisfactorily adjusted.

The train at Reynosa was distributed and CANALES had 27 wagons for his share.

SANES-TORODOS left all the property behind and escaped beyond shot by swimming a river.

MEJIA's division left Bagdad on the 26th in two chartered steamers and three schooners, convoyed by the French war steamer *Adonis*. The blockade would be raised the same day. All the Catholic clergymen were put in prison, but released the next day by CARVAJAL, who agrees in considering them non-combatants.

The Union ticket has been elected along the Rio Grande by a two-thirds vote.

The *Idea Liberale* of Puebla, of June 9, shows that letters from the United States are required to be opened and read at the Post-office by the persons to whom they are addressed, in the presence of MAXIMILIAN's agents, who afterward examine them. Matters considered objectionable are sent to the Imperial Commissary, who submits them to the Court-martial, for such determination as may be thought proper.

Portland Matters.

PORTLAND, Sunday, July 8.

There was an alarm of fire this afternoon in Market-square about 4 o'clock, which startled our city considerably, but it amounted to nothing. A thunder storm passed over the city about 5 o'clock, the lightning striking the State-street Church spire and setting it on fire. It was speedily extinguished, and the city is now perfectly quiet.

A company of marines from Portsmouth, under command of Lieut.-Col. JAMIESON, is encamped in State-street. A citizen was slightly wounded by a soldier during the fire in the church, for attempting to break through the lines. The affair was trifling.

Special reports have stated that a steam fire engine was burned in her house. The engine in question was out of repair, unfit for use, and which the city had voted to sell. The old "Cataract," which came from London, and has been in the Department since 1902, was also burned. She was preserved as a relic, but the firemen were too busy to attend to either of them.

Help for Portland—Marine Disaster, &c.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, July 8.

Upwards of $8,300 were subscribed here yesterday for the Portland sufferers. Collections were taken up in the churches to-day for the same purpose.

The intense heat of the past three days is tempered somewhat to-night with showers.

The brig *Yasoo*, NICHOLS, master, from Baltimore *viâ* Chester River, Md., of and for Richmond, Me., with a cargo of ship timber, caught fire from a kerosene lamp in the cabin, on the night of the 6th inst. in latitude 39 47 and longitude 72 25, and was burned to the water's edge. The Captain and crew, eight in number, took to the boat, and were picked up the next day thirty miles south of Fire Island Light by the schooner *J. B. Barelett*, Capt. HARRIS, from Philadelphia, and landed here this afternoon. The Captain and Mate lost everything, but the crew saved their clothing.

The *Yasoo* was an A No. 1½ vessel, built at Richmond, Me., in 1863, and valued at $24,000; partially insured. The Captain owned one-sixteenth.

WORCESTER, Mass, Sunday, July 8.

At a meeting of some of our prominent citizens yesterday, some large subscriptions were made in aid of the citizens of Portland. A generous subscription will undoubtedly be made here.

Fire at Little Falls.

LITTLE FALLS, Sunday, July 8.

About 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the barn in the rear of the Valley House, which shortly communicated to the hotel, which, together with WALTER WAGER's cabinet-shop, were totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $15,000; partially insured.

Large Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 8.

A fire last night destroyed the extensive rope and cordage works of WEAVER & FITLER, corner of Ninth-street and Germantown Road. Loss heavy—probably $150,000, with little or no insurance.

Matters in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 8.

The subscriptions for the Portland sufferers will be opened to-morrow at the Corn Exchange and the *American* newspaper office.

The heat to-day has been most intense. The city is remarkably healthy, however. A thunder storm this evening gives promise of a cooler atmosphere.

A New Church in Baltimore.

BALTIMOMORE, Sunday, July 8.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Holy Cross was laid to-day in the eastern suburbs of Baltimore, by Roman Catholic Archbishop SPALDING. A large procession of societies, with music and banners, marched to the place.

The Personal Assault at Louisville—Nobody Hurt.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 7.

The assault of MCGINNIS upon Dr. ROBERTS, yesterday, was trivial compared with the first report. The Doctor was knocked prostrate, but not otherwise injured.

The Condition of Gen. Lane.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 8.

Gen. LANE was a little weaker last night, but the physicians do not regard this symptom as unfavorable.

The Twenty-first New-York Cavalry.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 8.

The Twenty-first New-York Cavalry was mustered out at Denver recently. Most of its members design to remain in Colorado.

No Signs of the Peruvian.

FARTHER POINT, Sunday, July 8—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Peruvian*.

The Weather—A Change.

If we spoke somewhat warmly of the weather yesterday, we appeal to the thermometer to bear witness that there was ample provocation. Patience is a virtue, and free perspiration is good for health; but four days and nights of one perpetual gush, without an hour of sleep and scarcely a mouthful of fresh air; with nervous friends telling you to beware of ice-water, and absurd physicians denying the shower bath; with a longing for cucumbers and ice-cream, but a fear of cholera and coffins; with morning papers full of sun-strokes and sudden deaths; such cheerful surroundings are not calculated to raise the human mind to the most elevated pitch of complacency. To wander in semi-nudity all night long from cellar to garret, vainly searching for the abode of sleep, is, to say the least, unpleasant; to ply the palm-leaf fan until the elbow is weary is not the most desirable of work at three in the morning; to feel ones self dwindling away like a tallow candle before a hot stove, and know that you cannot stop the alarming dissolution, is not an experience that can be classed as jovial; to spend half your time in changing linen, and then look as if just fished from the river, is no fun at all. Yet such was the average experience of some millions of wretches hereabouts nearly all of last week. The oldest inhabitant has been questioned, and he "never saw anything like it;" it was simply awful. But, Heaven be thanked! there was a change last night. After a terribly hot day, we had an evening entirely charming. Ordinarily it would have been called a hot night; but after the fearful temperature of the day, eighty-seven degrees was Wintry. There was a grand gathering of clouds at sunset, with symptoms of a heavy rain; but the rain was light—nothing like a storm; there was lightning far away, and now and then a low muttering of thunder; but the breeze sprung up briskly at about 8 o'clock, and thenceforward the night was most delightful. It is to be hoped that the spell is broken, and the fierce heated term over for the present.

Personal.

Rev. A. L. HAY, agent for the leading papers in Louisiana and Texas, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mr. HAY will give valuable information to farmers and others who may have it in contemplation to emigrate to the South.

Syracuse returns some respectable incomes: John Crouse, $67,292; estate of Hamiton White, $65,518; John J. Crouse, $53,861; Alonzo C. Yates, $45,256; D. Edgar Crouse, $41,520; James P. Haskins, $30,299; Horace K. White, $29,170; Dennis McCartey, $26,520; Andrew D. White, $25,296; Peter Burns, $24,498; Jacob Crouse, $24,344; Kasson Frazer, $24,095; Thomas H. Drake, $21,600.

Fourth of July in Memphis.

PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR PARK.

In accordance with time-honored usage, the municipal authorities of the City of Memphis do proclaim and enjoin that Wednesday, the fourth day of July, be observed as a general holiday.

The principles of free Government, so faithfully and fearlessly contended for by our revolutionary forefathers, should be reverentially remembered by their descendants, and a becoming respect for the adniversary of the Declaration of American independence, will tend to preserve and perpetuate its patriotic sentiment.

These principles are the basis of our rights as derived from the martyrs of civil liberty in England, and perpetuated by the toils and sacrifices of the heroes and patriots of the American revolution, whose fame is the common heritage of the people.

The municipal offices will therefore be closed, and all unnecessary labor on the public works will be suspended on Wenesday next; and it is respectfully requested of the merchants, mechanics and business men, generally, that they will coöperate with the authorities in closing their places of business and suspending labor wherever practicable on that day.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, this 30th day of June, 1866. JOHN PARK, Mayor.

A SCENE NOT IN THE PROGRAMME.—A California paper tells the following of Lieut. DERBY, "John Phœnix," the humorist: "One evening at the theatre, Phœnix observed a man sitting three seats in front, whom he thought he knew; he requested the person sitting next to him to punch the other individual with his cane. The polite stranger did so, and the disturbed person turning his head a little, he discovered his misake—that he was not the person he took him for. Fixing his attention steadfastly on the play, and affecting his unconsciousness of the whole affair, he left the man with the cane to settle with the other for the disturbance, who, being wholly without an excuse, there was of course a ludicrous and embarrassing scene, during all of which Phœnix was profoundly interested in the play.

At last the man with the cane, asked, rather indignantly, 'Didn't you tell me to punch that man with my stick?'

'Yes.'

'And what did you want?'

'I wanted to see whether you would punch him or not.'"

DARING STREET ROBBERY.—A little girl, named EUPHEMIA MCGRATH, was sent to the Second National Bank, on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, to get a $100 check cashed. After obtaining the money she started up the avenue, turning into Twenty-fifth-street, when she was intercepted by an unknown man, well dressed, and apparently about 40 years of age, who seized the roll of bills she carried in her hand and made good his escape. As the girl made no alarm, the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police did not hear of the occurrence until too late to effect the thief's arrest.

GRAND LARCENY.—A colored boy named ROBERT REED, 15 years of age, was arrested by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on Saturday evening, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Bedford-avenue. The accused is charged with stealing from the complainant a diamond finger ring, valued at $75, and $42 in money. The larceny was committed several days ago. The accused was a waiter at the time in the employ of Mr. TAYLOR.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Long Season of Pupilage.

Rev. J. M. FERRIS, of Grand Rapids, Wis., writes: The machine was received in good order. My wife at once, on the day of its arrival, worked it without the least difficulty. She had found it next to impossible to use others, and had come to regard a sewing-machine with *a dread of the long season of necessary pupilage*. But she has no trouble of any kind with yours (Willcox & Gibbs.) The least we can say is, *It is just what we want*, and that we say heartily.—[*Advertisement.*]

A Disordered State of the Blood is the prime cause of many very troublesome complaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy and Goitre are but few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of this class JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a reliable curative. By entering into the circulation it thoroughly purifies the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system. It, at the same time, sustains the strength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in *Jayne's Almanac.* Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Marsden's Carminative Syrup

Is performing astonishing cures. Cases of dysentry considered hopeless are immediately relieved and cured. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

Levett's Swietenia

for cleansing and preserving the teeth; giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Saratoga Springs.

Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Last Days of Ex-President Martin VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*) For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Sole Proprietors.

Every Mother who regards the Life and Health of her child should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

A Miracle in Perfumery, Phalon & SON'S extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" may well be called. The fluid, when dropped upon the robe, the glove, the handkerchief, soon evaporates, without leaving stain; the exquisite fragrance, on the other hand, remains permanently.

We cannot say too much in favor of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR; it is the most rapid cure for burns in the world: cures piles, corns, bunions, old sores, skin diseases, and bruises as if by magic, Try it, 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Makes quick work with flies, and, if commenced early, keeps the house clear all Summer.

Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but *Lyon's*. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. *For sale at No. 93 Bowery.*

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic-Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. D. S. COVERT & CO., 548 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, Friday, July 6, Mrs. MARY BUTLER, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. Grimsteed, No. 98 Lawrence-st.

CRANKSHAW.—On Sunday, July 8, EDWIN SCOTT, infant son of J. Scott and Sarah C. Crankshaw, aged 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 207 Lexington-av.

GARL.—On Sunday, July 8, of diarrhœa, FRANCES JANE, only daughter of Frances and Andrew J. Garl, aged 4 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 9 Madison-st. Greenpoint, L. I.

CHASE.—Suddenly, of inflammation of the brain, on Sunday morning, July 8, ADA LOUISE, infant daughter of Geo. F. and Julia Chase, aged 1 year and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 251 Pearl-st.

CROMWELL.—On (Seventh Day,) Saturday, July 7, DANIEL CROMWELL, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, (Second Day,) the 9th inst., from his late residence, No. 225 East 32d-st., at 3½ P. M.

DE MOTT.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, July 7, GEORGE DE MOTT, aged 79 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., from his late residence, West Hoboken, at 10 o'clock, and from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Taylor's,) at Bergen, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 9½ o'clock.

DEWEY.—On Saturday July 7, at her late residence, No. 70 Lee-av., Brooklyn, SARAH, wife of Wm. C. Dewey.

Funeral at the house at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown for burial, where carriages will be in readiness on arrival of 3:30 boat from New-York.

FRASER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 7, JAMES L. FRASER, late Colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the late Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 40 Morton-street, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NORMAL LODGE NO. 523, F. AND A. M.—The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, to be held at its rooms, No. 394 Broadway, Tuesday, July 10, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JAMES L. FRASER.

The members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. WM. F. COSTENBADER, Master.

ANDREW BLAKE, Secretary.

FANNING.—In Detroit, Mich., at the residence of Rev. B. H. Paddock, on Wednesday, July 4, LIZZIE D., wife of Robert S. Fanning, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and daughter of the late Rev. S. B. Paddock.

GLASSON.—On Saturday, July 7, Mrs. MARY GLASSON, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son, John J. Glasson, U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 72 East 36th-st.

HAZLET.—On Saturday, July 7, at his residence, No. 280 West 46th-st., CHARLES HAZLET, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

HENDRICKSON.—On Sunday morning, July 8, CORNELIA, wife of George R. Hendrickson.

Her Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 108 West 14th-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HOWE.—On Thursday, July 5, GRACE, wife of Charles H. Howe, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.

JEWESSON.—On Friday, July 6, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Irving, Bridgeport, Conn., Mrs. PENINNAH JEWESSON, relict of Thomas Jewesson, of New-York.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, No. 114 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday at 5 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15, and on their arrival at Bridgeport carriages will be in attendance.

JACKSON.—Drowned, while bathing, on Friday, July 6, at Stormville, PETER A. H. JACKSON, Jr., in the 11th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the house of his grandmother, Mrs. A. Hull, at Stormville, at 2½ o'clock on Monday. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 7:[illegible] train from 30th-st. at Fishkill Depot.

JENNINGS.—On Saturday, July 7, FRANCES C., wife of Ebenezer Jennings, Jr., and daughter of Platt Adams.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 16 West 47th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

KNAPP.—On Saturday evening, July 7, ABBY LEAH, twin daughter of Rev. Halsey W. and Jennie Knapp.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 340 West 23d-st., on Monday, July 9, at 2 P. M.

KOUWENHOVEN.—On Sunday morning, July 8, ANN BERGEN, wife of George Kouwenhoven, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Flatlands, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LOZANE.—On Sunday, July 8, Senior Don ABIGAIN LOZANE, of Venezuela, aged 42 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., near 6th-av., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

RAYNER.—On Sunday, July 8, Mrs. ANNE B. RAYNER, aged 67 years.

Her friend and those of her son, Benjamin S. Rayner, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 143 West 36th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SILLIMAN.—In Troy, on Wednesday, June 27, of paralysis, ROBERT D. SILLIMAN, in the 76th year of his age.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Friday, July 6, WILLIAM WEEKS, son of John L. Van Boskerck, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WALLACE.—At North New-York, on Saturday, July 7, at 1:30 A. M., LINCOLN WALLACE, aged 5 months and 17 days.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 42.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 19, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, good teeth, full face, over six feet high, in a nude state.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 43.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses streets, aged about sixty years, stout built, gray hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, good boots, white socks, dark plaid woolen shirt. Body at New-York Hospital.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PURGATIVE IN THE WORLD.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
COATED WITH SWEET GUMS,
Superior to sugar,
Free from taste,
Never sicken or gripe.

The only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury known to the world, and superior to all purgative, alterative or cathartic pills in general use.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,
REGULATE THE SYSTEM
AND PURGE
from the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, skin and other secretions all
DISEASED HUMORS.
Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

ESTABLISHED 1821.
WM. GALE, JR.,
LATE
WM. GALE & SON,
At No. 590 BROADWAY, (temporarily,) Metropolitan Hotel,
MANUFACTURER OF
STERLING SILVER WARE,
AND DEALER IN
FINE PLATED WARES,
Is now receiving a fine assortment of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S
PLATED WARE,
A new and superior article, excelling in quality and fineness of finish any plated ware ever before offered either of home or foreign manufacture.

W. G., JR., will occupy the store Nos. 572 and 574 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel, about Aug. 1.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS, AND
SUMMER UNDERWEAR,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The oration and poem before the Associate Alumni will be delivered at the Church of the Puritans, corner of 15th-st. and Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Orator, EVERETT P. WHEELER, Esq., of this City. Subject: "*Popular Education in the City of New-York.*" Poet, Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, of Waterbury, Conn. Subject: "*After the War: a New-England Idyl.*"

The trustees, faculties, alumni and students of this and the other colleges of the City, the inspectors, trustees and teachers of our public schools, and all friends of education, are cordially invited.

SMITH BLOOMFIELD, President.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the re-arrest of one ERNEST SUREAU LAMIRANDE, who escaped from the custody of a Deputy Marshal of the United States on the 3d of July inst. He is of a dark bilious complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slight build, very dark eyes, black hair, slightly touched with gray, had one tooth decayed and partly broken on left side of upper jaw; wore a full beard at the time of his escape, and was dressed in black; speaks no English. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FOR THE AID OF SUFFERERS BY THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT PORTLAND.—The steamers of Portland and New-York Steamship Line will gratuitously convey and deliver to the proper authorities, all donations which the charitable public may wish forwarded. J. F. AMES, Agent.
Pier No. 38 East River.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR MAP.

The war has begun and our NEW MAP of MIDDLE EUROPE, including PRURSSIA, AUSTRIA, ITALY, GERMANY, FRANCE, &c., is all ready, accompanied on the same sheet, by a fine map of the famous "QUADRILATERAL" in Venetia. Size, 34 by 26. Price of sheets by mail, 35 CENTS; mounted and varnished, 75 CENTS. Also ready, July 15,

THE EUROPEAN WAR CHART,

Containing maps of EUROPE, ITALY, GERMANY, the "QUADRILATERAL," fine portraits of Emperors, Kings and Generals, Treaties of 1815, Constitution of Germanic Confederation, Military Statistics, Governments of Europe, &c., &c. Sheets, 40 cents; mounted on rollers, 75 cents. Size, 28 by 38 inches.

AGENTS WANTED.

H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers,
No. 21 John-st., New-York.

DRS. TRALL AND JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible, and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively CURE that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price, $5. Sold or sent postpaid by AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL.—INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—100 PAGES—10 illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Consultation free, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Invalids at a distance may consult by letter.

CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS.—In an old copy of the Northamptonshire (Conn.) *Spy*, published in 1787, appears nearly a column of the Blue Laws of Connecticut. Among them are the following, which sound very strange to people who enjoy so much liberty on the first day of the week as we do: "No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day. No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in the garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting. No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath or fasting day. No minister shall keep a school. Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone of lace, above two shillings per yard, shall be presented to the Grand Jurors, and the Selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate. No one shall read Common Prayers, keep Christmas or set days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and jewsharp. No gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's Church. When parents refuse their children convenient marriage, the magistrates shall determine the point. No man shall court a maid in person or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court. Married persons must live together or be imprisoned. Every male shall have his hair cut round, according to a cap."

A LAW STUDENT DROWNED AT CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. JOHN WILLARD BICKFORD, a student in the middle class of the law school of Harvard University, who resided with Mr. J. V. BATES, in Old Cambridge, went, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, with two of his chums, Mr. HARNDEN, of Hillsboro, and Mr. WALLACE, of Antrim, to bathe in Charles River, near Simond's Hill, at the foot of Sparks-street, about half way between the Colleges and Mt. Auburn. The tide was full, and Mr. BICKFORD undertook to swim across. When near the opposite shore he sunk with a gurgling attempt at an outcry, and was seen no more. Drags were at work yesterday afternoon, and a submarine diver went down last night and to-day several times, but up to noon had not found the body. Mr. BICKFORD was a young man of unusually regular habits, of great promise, very highly esteemed, and leaves a mother and three brothers and sisters. His mother, who resides in Hillsboro, N. H., has been quite unwell for some time, at one period very low, and there are fears that the news of his sad death in the morning of life and hope will have a dangerous effect upon her. He was twenty-four years of age. As he was much heated before going into the water, it is supposed that he was taken with a cramp or with a rush of blood to the head.—*Boston Traveler, June 27.*

BENEDEK'S POSITION.—The Augsburg *Gazette* publishes the following notice of the position of the Austrian Army of the North, under the command of Marshal BENEDEK: A glance at the map suffices to fix without difficulty the position of the troops. The centre is placed between the fortresses of Prague and Olmutz; the left wing extends from Prague toward the frontiers of Saxony, that is to say, along the Erzgebirge, whose passes it occupies, while the right wing leans on the intrenched camp of Cracow. All this position, with its fortresses of Prague, Olmutz, Kœnigsgratz, Josephstadt and Cracow, is very strong, and far superior to the Prussian positions between Kossel, Neisse, Glatz and Goerlitz. The *corps d'armée* cantoned in the intrenched camp of Cracow, and forming the extreme right of the Army of the North, is above all a strategical menace to Prussia of a very serious character. The Austrian force issuing from Cracow might, in fact, by an act of vigor, overthrow the left Prussian wing, and in spite of the strongholds of Kosel and Neisse, operate a virtical movement on the Prussian lines of communication, Oppeln and Brieg, and even on the central point, Breslau, which would have a decisive effect on the campaign in Silesia. Nothing is neglected to make Cracow an immense intrenched camp.

LOUISIANA LAWS IN FRANCE.—The following was lately received by Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 2, 1866.

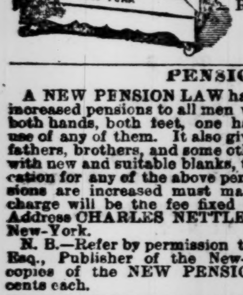
To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR: Upon the request of the Minister of Justice and Worship of France, communicated to this department by Mr. BIGELOW, United States Minister at Paris, for copies of the report of the administration of criminal justice, which are published in this country, I have the honor to ask your Excellency to enable me to comply with the wish of the French Government, by supplying me, at your earliest convenience, with such documents upon this subject as have been printed by the authority of the State of Louisiana.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Burlington, Iowa, *Hawkeye* states that it is authorized to say that it is not the intention of Gov. STONE to call the General Assembly together at present, it being the busy season of the year with the farmers, many of whom are members.

MISCELLANEOUS.



THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR, with WATER COOLER COMBINED, will keep meats, fruits and vegetables from spoiling.
WARRANTED THE BEST REFRIGERATOR MADE
ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS' AGENCY, to aid the introduction and establish the sale of such articles as may have claim to superior quality, cheapness or novelty. Address J. C. FELLOWS, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 22, New-York.

PEACH CROP FOR SALE—FROM FIVE to eight thousand baskets, the product of a large orchard. Apply to SAM'L T. BODINE, No. 154 South 4th-st., second story, Philadelphia.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

JULY 1, 1866.—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE M. W. King ceases to be my agent, and I will not pay any debts contracted by him. H. THOMPSON, No. 90 East Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, A MOCKING bird, 2 years old; one of the best in the State. To be seen at No. 25 Pell-st. Whistles night and day.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—LADIES' AND Gents' cast-off clothing for cash. Address CLOTHING, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, No. 813 BROADWAY, July 5, 1866.

All persons having knowledge of matters connected with the Street Department of the City of New-York, may call or send their information to the Association every day from 8 A. M. to 6½ P. M.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1866, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*

And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested, and should state the ground or principle of error complained of. DAVID MILLER, Assessor.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, NO. 563 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz.: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh District, New-York.
Dated New-York, July 2, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 16th day of July, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of August, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
30
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	108½	108¾	June, 7-30	103¾	103⅞
Coupon, '81	108¾	109¼	July, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104¾	105	June, C.I.N't's, '64	113	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62	104¾	105	July, C.I.N't's, '64	113½	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	104½	105	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65	104½	105	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	111	111½
10-40 Registered	98	98½	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	110	110½
10-40 Coupon	98½	99	May, C.I.N't's, '65	108	108½
One-year Certifica.	100	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	106¼	106½
Gold	153	153½	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	105½	106
August, 7-30	105½	105⅝	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	105¼	105½

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY
UNITED STATES BUSINESS-DIRECTORY.

R. G. DUN & CO., Proprietors of the Mercantile Agency, associated with Messrs. H. WILSON and JOHN F. TROW, the Compiler and Publisher of the New-York City Directories, beg to announce that they have in active preparation, and will publish as early as practicable, a complete

UNITED STATES BUSINESS DIRECTORY, containing the name, business and location of the merchants, manufacturers and traders in the United States. It will be arranged and classified in a convenient form for ready reference, and will be a thoroughly reliable and comprehensive work.

The need of such a compilation has long been felt by commercial men. City and State Directories have been numerous, and, in many cases, are very complete; but it has been obviously impossible, without very large expenditure, to be possessed of them all; hence the information which they contained has been available only in their own immediate localities. The internal commerce of the country, so wide-spread and vast, necessitates a knowledge of the existence, names and locations of traders in remote sections even more than in near-by localities. Hitherto this knowledge has not been available to the large majority of those who most needed it. It has been, to a considerable extent, supplied by the Reference Book issued by the Mercantile Agency; but from the peculiarly confidential character of that work, it could only be used to a limited extent for Directory purposes.

It is the intention of the projectors that the Directory now announced shall fully supply this need. They possess remarkable facilities for the compilation and publication of a work of such magnitude. The Mercantile Agency, with its fifteen Branch Offices, its large corps of reporters, canvassers and clerks, and, above all, its thousands of correspondents in every section of the country, has an efficient machinery for the purpose already in complete order. Mr. H. Wilson, the well-known compiler of the New-York City Directories for the last twenty-five years, will give the work the benefit of his large experience and energetic supervision; while the facilities of Mr. Trow, for printing and publishing so large an undertaking, are not equalled in the United States.

It will thus be seen that the facilities, the experience, and the character of the projectors, is a guarantee that the work will be thoroughly performed, and worthy the confidence and support of the commercial community.

It will form a large quarto volume (size of page 11½ x 9 inches,) handsomely printed on good paper, strongly bound.

It will be furnished to subscribers *only*, at the lowest possible price.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, New-York.
July 1, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

As this publication will, without doubt, have an immense circulation throughout the United States and abroad, it will be unsurpassed by any other publication of whatever kind as an advertising medium.

A limited number of page advertisements of first-class houses only will be admitted, at the low price of two hundred dollars per page.

No advertisement less than a quarter-page will be taken.

All communications relating to advertisements, subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to

H. WILSON,
Compiler and General Superintendent,
No. 52 Greene-st., or to care of R. G. DUN & CO., Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted		$1,236,514 25
Indebtedness of Directors	$14,750 53	
Banking-house		42,000 00
Current Expenses		17,391 48
Cash Items, including Revenue Stamps		113,632 46
Due from the following National Banks		27,954 65
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		150,000 00
Other U. S. Securities		184,700 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		140,000 00
Cash on hand, Circulating Notes of other National Banks and Checks		191,676 39
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks		2,036 00
Specie		17,255 70
Fractional Currency	$2,000 00	
Legal Tender Notes	341,470 00	
Compound Interest Notes	145,190 00	488,660 00
Total		$2,617,820 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$422,700 00
Surplus Fund		222,662 30
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$120,250 00	
Less amount on hand	60 00	
Amount outstanding		120,190 00
Individual Deposits		1,816,850 67
Due the following National Banks		178 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding		9,04 00
Discount		8,702 96
Interest		9,435 24
Profit and Loss		4,123,58
Dividends unpaid		3,445 00
Total		$2,617,820 53

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this third day of July, 1866. EDWARD HALL, Notary Public.
[Revenue stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$8,180,017 49
Banking-house		300,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States		7,500,000 00
United States Bonds on hand (at par $2,425,000)		2,416,281 25
Other United States Securities		1,189,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers		652,903 74
Cash Items, viz: Checks, &c., in Exchanges		3,101,912 10
Specie		621,001 87
Legal-Tender and other Notes		5,794,469 00
Total		$29,755,585 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$2,187,194 32	
Profit and Loss	555,118 20	
		2,742,312 52
Circulating Notes Outstanding		3,893,390 00
Individual Deposits	$8,508,141 62	
Bank Deposits	3,601,348 06	
Due Treasurer of United States	500,150 85	
		12,609,640 53
Dividends Unpaid		10,242 40
Dividend just declared, payable July 9		500,000 00
Total		$29,755,585 45

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of July, 1866. THOS. P. OKIE, Jr., Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE condition of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of July, 1866:

ASSETS.

Bills Discounted		$141,253 62
Demand Loans		2,507,980 00
United States Bonds		1,070,000 00
Cash—Legal-tenders	$1,288,391 00	
National Currency	6,759 00	
Specie	19,819 63	
Fractional Currency	130 54	
Checks on City Banks	2,467,445 66	3,782,545 83
Due from Banks		262,205 88
Total		$7,763,965 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	95,000 00
Interest	297 07
Circulation	797,626 00
Dividend Unpaid	50,000 00
Individual Deposits	3,445,907 44
Treasurer of United States Deposits	105,055 56
Due to Banks	2,270,079 26
Total	$7,763,965 33

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, J. C. MARCELLUS, Assistant Cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. MARCELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of July, A. D., 1866.
GEORGE H. CAREY,
Notary Public, New-York City.
[Five cent stamp cancelled.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

JERSEY CITY, July 9, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF JERSEY CITY WAR BONDS.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 16th instant, at the office of the Comptroller, City Hall, for the sale to them of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.
WM. CLARKE,
E. F. C. YOUNG, } Commissioners of
T. R. BENWELL, } Sinking Fund.
CHAS. H. O'NEILL,

OFFICE OF THE MERCER MINING CO.,
No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mercer Mining Company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.
A. S. WHITON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1866, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, Davidson over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COM'Y
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL.........$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. McLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

THE CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 156 Broadway.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866	296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID	NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD,	WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT,	HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL,	JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN	J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH,	THOMAS H. FAILE,

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.
GWYNNE & DAY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buy and sell on commission STOCKS, GOLD and U. S. SECURITIES.
Country bankers' accounts received on favorable terms.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN S. MURRAY, Authorized Agent,
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,

JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company

Daniel D. T. Marshall,	Wm. C. Martin,
Allen Monroe,	E. P. Beach,
Charles E. Noble,	G. M. Van Hosen,
Spencer K. Green,	Thomas E. Stewart,

Darius Clark,

were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. D. T. Marshall was elected President; Spencer K. Green, Vice-President; G. M. Van Hosen, Secretary; Wm. C. Martin, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Albertson, General Superintendent; and Darius Clark, Thos. E. Stewart, and E. P. Beach, Executive Committee.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company is called to the following resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the said Company, on the 25th June, 1866:

Resolved, That a dividend of Two 50-100 Dollars per share, being 5 per cent. on the reduced shares of the bank, be declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the first Monday in July next.

Also, be it further

Resolved, That those stockholders who have not yet surrendered their certificates for reduction of stock, be required to do so at or before collection of dividend.
By M. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents,
No. 39 William-st.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, 10th day of July, 1866, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held on the 29th of June, Henry A. Oakley, Esq., was elected a Director and Vice-President of the Company.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAIL ROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY C. HARDY, JOHN GARNETT GUTHERY,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HARDY & GUTHREY,
BANKERS,
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Have removed from 12 Beaver,
to 62 Wall-st., First Floor, New-York,
where they will be pleased to receive orders for the purchase and sale of the various issues of National and State Bonds
RAILWAY AND OTHER SECURITIES;
GOLD AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
Collections made upon accessible points in the South, and elsewhere.
AUTHORIZED REFERENCE:
Moses Taylor, Esq., President, } National City Bank,
Benj. Cartwright, Esq., Cashier. } No. 52 Wall-st.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKERS' COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. PAULMIEL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 13 next.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.

The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo. Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst. T. G. BROWN, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, a Dividend of 5 per Cent., free of all Government taxes, was declared out of the earnings of the last five months, payable on the 10th of July next. The transfer books will be closed after 3d to 10th of July. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox. J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.
By order of the Board.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.—CHATHAM-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York, have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, on all deposits entitled thereto, from five to five thousand dollars, payable on and after July 16.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 2.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the thirty-first semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500, and less and 5 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 16, the institution paying the Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, June 30, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared the usual semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 16.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th instant.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on TUESDAY, July 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:

1,160 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
8 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
1 case Virginia Leaf Tobacco.

Samples ready on the morning of sale.

For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SONS, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st.; or at the office of the Auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the very popular ten-mile mirror Panorama, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage charges.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DEY, NASSAU AND PEARL STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of George E. Baldwin, executor of Elizabeth Baldwin, deceased:

DEY-ST.—The valuable lot, with the brick building thereon, No. 59 Dey-st., south side, 48 feet west of Greenwich-st. Lot 21.11 front, 22 rear, 76.5 east side, 76.3 west side. Possession immediately.

NASSAU-ST.—The valuable lot No. 113 Nassau-st., running through to Theatre-alley. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1870; ground rent $1,000 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 front, 24.10 rear, by 102.8 south side, and 102.3 north side.

PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot No. 440 Pearl-st., east side, 155 feet north of Madison-st. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1883; ground rent $350 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25.1 front, 23.10 rear, 112.6 south side, and 109.9 north side.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 12 M., the following articles, viz.:

5,275 feet new leading and suction leather hose, with and without couplings.
5 lots second-hand leading and suction leather hose without couplings.
70 barrels tallow, 4 bales hogs' hair, a lot of cooking utensils, tools, &c. EDW. HOOKER,
Terms as usual. Act. Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 9, AT 11½ o'clock, within the store:
500 boxes fresh Messina oranges.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BURT & TERHUNE, Boot and Shoe manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES M. BURT will assume the payments of outstanding debts, and continue the business at No. 23 Park-row. JAMES M. BURT.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866. RICHARD TERHUNE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LEWIS, BOARDMAN & WHARTON expires this day by limitation.
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN S. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.,
General Partners.
S. FRAILEY SMITH,
Special Partner.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Commission business at Nos. 238 and 240 Chestnut-st., under the style of LEWIS, WHARTON & CO.
HENRY LEWIS,
J. FRAILEY SMITH,
JOHN L. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BURKE, WOODRUFF & CO. expires this day by limitation. Messrs. ALBERT G. WOODRUFF and CHARLES MORGAN are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
CHARLES BURKE,
ALBERT G. WOODRUFF,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866. CHARLES MORGAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO., for the manufacture and sale of fur, wool and straw hats, at No. 19 Park-place and No. 16 Murray-st. ALBERT G. WOODRUFF,
THEO. W. MORRIS,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866. CHAS. MORGAN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Banking and Commission Business in gold, stocks, bonds and Government securities, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & HURLBUT, at No. 54 Wall-st. JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

will offer during the coming week the entire balance of their stock of FANCY SILKS at a great reduction. Also, GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, suitable to the season.

FANCY GRENADINES in great variety, from 35 cents to $1 25.

OXONIANS, the specialty of the season, reduced to 35 cents; worth 60 cents.

New shades of COLORED ALPACA.

TWO THOUSAND
FANCY SUMMER SHAWLS,
in great variety of style, and at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

SCARLET CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS, (slightly damaged,) $20; worth $35. Berlin wool shawls, for traveling, $8; worth $14.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Over 200 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, purchased at a great sacrifice, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

BLACK SILK BASQUES AND CIRCULARS,
in new and elegant styles, made of Bonnet's Black Silks and finished in the best manner,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

REAL LACE SHAWLS; an elegant assortment just received.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, purchased much under cost of importation, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

DRESSES AND SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AND FINISHED WHEN PROMISED.
BATHING DRESSES, HATS, CAPS AND SHOES.

SQUARE MESH BLACK GRENADINES, finest quality imported.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 65 cents; worth $1.
BLACK GRENADINE, 65, 75 and 85 cents; warranted all silk.
LADIES' UNDER-LINEN at REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH-ST.

BLANKETS, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c.

HAIR, HUSK, STRAW, MOSS, SEA GRASS, and every kind of SPRING MATTRESSES.
BLANKETS.
White and colored BLANKETS of every description.
QUILTS.
White and Colored Marseilles, Alhambra, Manchester, Allendale and Honey Comb QUILTS.
TOWELS.
Bath, Fringed, Huck, Diaper and Honey Comb TOWELS.
TABLE DAMASK.
Brown and White Barnsley TABLE DAMASK.
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, SHEETING, PILLOW COTTON AND LINEN, &c.
IRON FURNITURE.
Bedsteads, Cradles, Cribs, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Washstands, Store and Piano Stools, Vases, Garden Chairs, Settees, Marble-top Saloon Tables, &c.
GOVERNMENT GOODS.
20,000 U. S. hospital bedsteads, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, bed-sacks, &c.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

A GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS!
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICE.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c., 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTAS, 4-4, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. TO 15c. ON FLANNELS,
and 25c. to 75 a yard on CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country residents can have samples forwarded by mail for inspection, and can order by express, cash on delivery.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JULY 9,
THE LAST LOT OF THOSE
FINE QUALITY PLAID GRENADINES, at 25c. per yard; formerly 50c.
SUPERFINE SATIN STRIPED DO., 50c.; formerly 75c. per yard.
YARD WIDE ENGLISH PRINTED CAMBRICS, only 25c. per yard.
DO. DO. JACONETS, also 25c. per yard.
They have also remaining a few
CLOTH SACKS, at $5 each.
SILK DO., at $12 and upward, suitable for watering-places.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, July 9,
An elegant assortment
of the latest Paris styles. BROCHE GRENADINES, BAREGES, SILK TISSUES, &c., &c., just received,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BATHING DRESSES,
VERY HANDSOME
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE.
Elegant French Summer styles, 25 per cent. less than regular prices for another week.
Mrs. GAYNOR attends personally at the upper store, and will be pleased to wait on ladies requiring particular orders. No 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

FANS. FANS. FANS.
A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.
N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

SPLENDID CHANCE TO BUY HOUSEkeeping goods, table damask, towling, napkins, sheeting, &c., at the great closing sale of T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREAT CLOSING SALE THIS WEEK AT T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.
40,000 yards of first-class dress goods at half price.

GREAT CLOSING SALE THIS WEEK at T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st; 5 cases fine shirting muslin at 25 cents per yard.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO FRENCH nurses and seamstresses, or nursery governesses; also, a first-class Protestant infant nurse or for grown children, and an English chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; first-class Protestant laundress; understands fluting, &c.; all have good reference; no objection to travel, or go to any part of the country. Also, a first-class colored cook; understands her business in all its branches, &c. Can be seen until engaged at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's. A good selection of first-class help always on hand, for City and country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and Summer resorts.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR A LARGE number of well recommended girls of all capacities, Protestant and Catholic; help of all nations, in families, Summer houses, watering places, hotels, boarding-houses, &c. Employers in want of such can be nicely suited by applying at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and ladies' maid; understands her business in all its branches; can dress hair and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to travel. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, young girls to take care of children, houseworkers, &c.; City and Country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl, in a private family, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 146 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant first-class meat and pastry cook nurse, Protestant and Catholic cooks, general houseworkers, desire situations. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or as regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well recommended girl in city or country; is a good cook and baker; first rate washer and ironer; would do general work. Please call at No 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION to go out by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 53 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; fluting, &c.; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERson a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; the best of City references. Call at No. 744 2d-av., third door from 40th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at the Employment House corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants of all nations, Protestants or Catholics, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE man, as gardener; understands his business thoroughly and the care of horses; is a careful driver, and would be found willing and obliging about a gentleman's place; has good City references. Address for two days J. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman (married) with small family; is well acquainted with the growing of grapes, fruit and the management of greenhouses, vegetables, &c.; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Apply to J. A., No. 67 Nassau-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; wife as first-class cook, chambermaid or seamstress; no objection to the country; good reference. Address L. X., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, about seven months in this country, a situation as porter, or in any capacity where he would make himself generally useful; is a good penman and accountant; no objection to the country. Address C. R., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife: man good working gardener and coachman; wife, cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; has good reference; are willing to make themselves useful and obliging. Address J. R., No. 135 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and also is a good plain gardener; willing to be useful. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman, a situation as butler, or to take care of an invalid gentleman, or to travel as valet; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., or address T. P. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of horses and work in a garden; can milk well and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address, for two days, F. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as general man; understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, farming, plain gardening; is a good milker, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. G., box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener (Protestant;) has first-class references and will work for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a respectable single Englishman; best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 76 4th-av., Mr. LANE.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A FARMER—A RESPECTABLE married man who understands the care and management of stock, where wife or daughters would take charge of the dairy, calves, and poultry, a respectable, efficient man will find a good situation, commencing 1st August. Address, with full particulars as to age, experience, and references, Box No. 1,676 General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO STATEN Island; will be required to take charge of a valuable horse, the thorough care of the vegetable garden, lawn, &c. One who can come well recommended and will make himself generally useful, may apply to WILLIAM A. CROLINS, No. 29 Coenties-slip, 12 o'clock this day. Wages $20 per month and board.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE (NO OBJECtion to a small family) to go to the neighborhood of Mobile, the man to know something about gardening, the wife to cook, wash and iron for a small family; free passage; no reduction. Apply at the Employment House, 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., (25th-st.,) a Protestant nurse and seamstress; also all recommended English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, parlor girls, chambermaids, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE WHO IS under 13, and can give the best recommendations for industry, intelligence and good habits; must be able to read and write; pay $3 per week. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, BOY, Box No. 4,592 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A CLOTHIER'S TRIMMING house in New-York, a first-class salesman; one who has been in the business a number of years in this country, and can influence trade. Address J. X. L., Box No. 3,987 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE IMMEDIATELY; a healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; must come well recommended; will be liberally paid for her services. Inquire at Mr. SIMPSON'S, No. 162 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A FARMER A FEW MILES FROM the City wishes to find an active, respectable person to act as housekeeper; one used to country work and capable of doing most of it for a small family. For particulars inquire in store No. 13 Catharine-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE SALE OF a popular print in this City and State, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Address, with reference, W. H., Box No. 2,048 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAIN VEGETABLE GARDENer; one who understands horses preferred; also a light-weight man as groom and coachman. Call at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; ONE WELL ACquainted with the City retail and prescription business. Apply at No. 158 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER FOR A hotel; wages to a competent person $18 per month. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER. A steady situation for a competent man. Address WM. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

$2,500 TO $3,000 PER YEAR.—A GOOD chance to make money.—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of food, of daily consumption in every family; can be made in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour; no fitting up to be done. For full particulars address (with stamp inclosed for return) LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants. Also, for girls lately landed.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

OPERATORS, FINISHERS AND BUTTONhole makers. Inquire at Mr. MARKS, No. 103 1st-st., up-stairs.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED TO TAKE care of house for Summer. Call No. 2 East 25th, corner Madison-av., at 9, morning or evening.

MUSIC COMPOSITORS WANTED BY SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSals will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway between the curbs is forty-six feet. The span of Fulton-street between the curbs is twenty-five feet. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.

A diagram showing the position in which the bridge is to be placed may be seen at this office.

The Street Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids that are not for the interest of the City.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

PROPOSALS TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS, CAPITALISTS, &C.—Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Co. This Company are ready to receive proposals, at the office of the New-York and Galena Lead Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., for the construction of their road, about forty miles in length. Maps, plans and profiles can be had at the office. Contracts will be made for the whole or any part of the work. Apply immediately at No. 23 Nassau-st., Room No. 20.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD, and no questions asked, will be paid for the return of a cat-rigged SAIL-BOAT, taken from Yonkers on Sunday, 1st inst; was painted, black hull, light yellow deck; had gilt ball at masthead, and the name "Canis" painted on tin, on stern. H. F. BREVOORT, Yonkers.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 6, 1866.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.—The City of Portland, Maine, has been visited by a most destructive fire. Thousands of her people have been left destitute and homeless. Their necessities are most pressing, and the citizens of New-York owe it to their own good name to come promptly to their relief. The local authorities have no power under the laws to make contributions. They must be made by individuals.

If there are any who desire to contribute at once, their offerings, if sent to me, will be immediately forwarded to the Mayor of Portland for distribution.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 146 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 42 John-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 26; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.........SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE...........LAMARIE.........SATURDAY, Aug. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine..........$80
Steerage, with superior fare..........40
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the RAKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in connection with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the outgoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to ——, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, New-York.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....July 11
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY......July 14
CITY OF CORK...............WEDNESDAY....July 18
ETNA..........................SATURDAY......July 21
CITY OF PARIS.............SATURDAY......July 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London..........34
First Cabin to Paris.......105 | Steerage to Paris..........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 2,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
TRIPOLI..........WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO..........WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON.......WEDNESDAY, July 25.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RAPIDAN,
W. B. EATON, Commander,
will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 13.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125 | Third-class, $65.
In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.

For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..................Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20
The favorite passenger steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 14.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE..........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR line, Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE RAILROAD LINE.
Change of hours.
On and after Monday, July 9, the new and splendid steamer WILLIAM COOK will leave the south side of pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1, North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning, the Baggage and Way Line will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point and Highland stations.

The Express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany, with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:28 and 6:28 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:28 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMISSION BUSINESS—A PERSON OF experience and position would like to put $75,000 to $100,000 capital into a well established domestic commission house, whose business could be extended by additional means. None but parties of the highest respectability need apply. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE TO MANUFACTURERS—Half of the patents in a portable steam cooking apparatus; also, a hop extracter and condenser, and a chemical extracter and displacer; also, a pocket rule and calipers. Address PATENTS, [illegible], New-York Post-office.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. E. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 39 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVE RED BANK. JULY.
Sunday, 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, 1, at 5 P. M.
Monday, 2, at 7 A. M.	Monday, 2, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 3, at 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 3, at 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 4, at 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 4, at 12 M.
Thursday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Thursday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Friday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Friday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 7, at 12 M.	Saturday, 7, at 3½ P. M.
Sunday, 8, at 9 A. M.	Sunday, 8, at 3½ P. M.
Monday, 9, at 1 P. M.	Monday, 9, at 4½ P. M.

Cards in *The New-York Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies', druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st., and at Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr's, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday,	July 8,	9 A. M.	Sunday,	July 8,	3½ P. M.
Sunday,	8,	6½ P. M.	Monday,	9,	6 A. M.
Monday,	9,	3½ P. M.	Tuesday,	10,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday,	10,	3½ P. M.	Wednesday,	11,	6½ A. M.
Wednesday,	11,	3½ P. M.	Thursday,	12,	6½ A. M.
Thursday,	12,	3½ P. M.			

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal..........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..........3 45
New-York to Syracuse..........
New-York to Rochester..........5 05
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls..6 72
..........8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT— FARE 50 CENTS.—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—8½, 12¾, 3¼.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 263 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
Cheapest and most delightful trip in America. Best trout fishing in the world. One of those magnificent steamers METEOR or S. D. CALDWELL leaves Cleveland every WEDNESDAY at 8 P. M., and Detroit every THURSDAY at 11 P. M. for all Lake Superior ports. Trip occupies ten days. Rooms secured and all information furnished on application to S. P. BRADY & CO., or J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.; GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

FOR EXCURSIONS—CROSSETT'S GROVE—The favorite steamboats CHICOPEE and HENRY SMITH, the barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, and other groves' boats and barges such as desired. No. 382 West-st., near Christopher
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office Pier No. 19 North River.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. S. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about two and a half miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land under good state of cultivation; double mansion, with spacious grounds, tastefully laid out with shade trees, lawn, &c.; farmer's cottage, large barn and stables, carriage-houses, wagon-house, tool-house, ice-house (filled,) hennery, granary, cow stables, &c., &c.; large garden with choice varieties of vegetables, berries, fruits and flowers, grape arbors, &c.; orchards and fruit trees in full bearing; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm. The soil is well adapted for grazing, raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain. The horses, cattle, stock, farming utensils and growing crops will be sold with the place if applied for soon. Location unsurpassed for health, convenience and variety of scenery; society and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No 75 Warren-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A MOST DESIRAble place, consisting of a fine house of eleven apartments, with modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, henneries, dry cellar, &c.; six acres of land highly cultivated, including large garden, with great variety of choicest fruit trees in bearing; plenty of shade and ornamental trees, lawn, &c.; one of the most complete, healthy and attractive places, within one hour of New-York and a few minutes of steam and horse cars; will be sold for $16,000, part remaining on mortgage, and offered solely on account of owner going South. Furniture, horse, carriage, cows, &c., &c., will also be sold. Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York; KING & BOND, Newark; or SMITH & BLACKWELL, Orange, N. J.

POSITIVE SALE OF NINE BUILDING PLOTS AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ADJOURNED FROM JUNE 28.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell without reserve, on MONDAY, July 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, nine building plots varying in size from 2 798-1000 to 9 557-1000 acres, belonging to the estate of the late James D. Halsted. The property is finely situated, about half a mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing, and there are one or more handsome building sites on each plot. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, or at the residence of A. M. HALSTED, Esq., Rye. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the property.

A RARE CHANCE.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM of 100 acres, situated 35 miles on Long Island, 2½ miles from railroad depot; 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, the balance in a fine growth of timber; it contains a fine young peach orchard of 1,600 trees in full bearing; produced last season over 1,000 baskets; also, a fine young apple orchard and other fruit; the buildings are all new and in good order; the house is 26x36, two stories and attic, cellar under the whole, large barn and other outbuildings; location very healthy; this farm will be sold for what the buildings are worth; terms easy. For information inquire of the owner, Kent-av., fifth house north of Myrtle-av., east side, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late W. H. Ranlett, situated on the Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J., about 20 miles from New-York and about one mile from Erie Railroad. The position is considered one of the most pleasant in Bergen County. The stable and outhouses are ample for all purposes; a large quantity of fruit and fancy trees of all varieties; never-failing stream of water runs through the place; the place embraces from 50 to 60 acres; the house is heated by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus. Part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage, and possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PALISADES ON THE HUDSON, OPPOSITE DOBBS' FERRY.—For sale, a very choice site for a country residence, comprising about ten acres of woodland and lawn, and commanding an extensive view of the river and of the interior. Is a cool and healthful location, and accessible by the Northern Railroad or by Dobbs' Ferry. Inquire of S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BASEMENT sub-cellar brick house, on the highest ground in Brooklyn City, with all the modern improvements, finished this Spring; terms to suit purchasers. Also, a high-stoop brown-stone house on 38th-st., New-York, with modern improvements. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 200 acres, 21 miles from New-York, in a very healthy locality; good house, with lawn, finely shaded; superior large barn, hovels, &c.; apple and pear orchards; cherries and other small fruit in abundance; well adapted for fruit or market gardening; will be sold low. Apply to FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 192 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ATTRACTIVE PLACES AT CHATHAM
—28 acres, $3,000; 14 acres, 50 acres, 96 acres; beautiful place at Summit, 8 acres; also, several of the finest country seats on the Morris and Essex Railroad. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A FARM FOR SALE CONTAINING 91 acres, 50 acres to crops, the remainder to grass and woodland; farm, stock, crops and implements will be sold for less than half cost price. For particulars apply to No. 80 Bowery, corner of Bayard-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BRICK COTTAGE House, in good order, No. 288 West 24th-st. Price only $4,700; ground rent, $70. Apply to WM. F. DELEGAR, Long Room, Stock Exchange, No. 12 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD No. 37 Park-row. Room No. 7.

A FARM FOR SALE.—THE OWNER CAN be seen for one day at No. 6 East Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—VERY SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT offices for banking and other purposes, on the first and second stories, in front; also, fine offices on the third and fourth stories, in the new marble and fireproof building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. This building is strictly fireproof, and to those having valuable papers offers perfect security. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ENTIRE, A NICE COUNtry house and ground situate in 129th-st., 4th and 5th-avs.; to a small, careful and responsible family, for two months; will be let cheap to save closing up. Address or apply to occupant at No. 300 7th-av., or No. 40 East 129th-st., Harlem.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished, carriage-house, and two acres of land, on the Hudson, half an hour from 30th-st.; $300 per month four months, at reduced rent thereafter, if wanted. Apply at office of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway, to R. H. MEAD.

FURNISHED HOUSE—AT RYE, FOUR MINutes' walk from the depot, with barn, carriage-house and cottage for coachman; if desired, a good cow and the fowls can go with the place. For further particulars, inquire of LEWIS B. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR MONTclair, N. J., with large grounds; a desirable place for children; plenty of fruit, vegetables, cow, horse and carriage, &c.; possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of M. SPENCER, No. 52 Murray-st.

STORE TO LET—IN FULTON-ST., BROOKlyn; large and elegant; location most desirable for dry or fancy goods, millinery, &c. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AND Bedroom to let, with the use of kitchen, in a family of two persons. Terms very reasonable. Apply for one week at No. 207 West 36th-st.

TO LET—A NEAT FURNISHED ROOM TO A gentleman; three minutes' walk from South 7th-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh. Inquire at No. 47 South 8th-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS— No. 85 East 17th-st.; also, basement room suitable for a physician.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—STORE NOS. 79 AND 81 DUANE-ST. third and fourth floors. Fixtures for sale.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED, UNFURNISHED—by an American family; ten to fourteen rooms, in Hoboken, Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City. Address C. GALLAGHER, No. 98 Vesey-st., New-York, stating terms, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY STYLISH SORrel horses, 15½ hands, 7 and 8 years old; warranted sound and gentle in every respect; also a handsome open barouche, made by Lawrence, in good order; a fine double set of harness, and a French coupe, made by Binder, of Paris. The whole will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going to Europe. To be seen at private stable, No. 136 East 31st-st.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO FINE DARK gray mares, 6 and 7 years old, 15½ hands. One large dark brown coupe horse, 16½ hands, 7 years; first-class horses and fast. Apply at No. 24 West 12th-st.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-York will hold their second quarterly meeting, at the underwriters' rooms, Atlantic Marine Insurance Building, corner Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, July 9, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1866.
First night at this theatre of Boucicault's celebrated drama,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON,
Presented with new scenes and effects by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong, and a cast which for uniform excellence is believed equal to any ever given the drama.
Zoe, the Octoroon..........Mrs. EMILY JORDAN
Dora Sunnyside..........Miss KATE NEWTON
Mrs. Judge Peyton..........Mrs. SAUNDERS
Dido, slave cook..........Mrs. ELDRIDGE
Minnie, Miss SINCLAIR; Grace, Miss HARRISON; Miss Claiborne, Miss BROWN.
Salem Scudder..........Mr. FRANK LAWLER
George Peyton..........Mr. G. H. CLARK
Jacob McClosky..........Mr. FRANK MORDAUNT
Wa-no-tee, an Indian..........Mr. JOHN B. STUDLEY
Uncle Pete, a slave..........Mr. JAMES T. WARD
Mr. Sunnyside..........Mr. A. W. FENNO
Col. Poindexter, an auctioneer..........Mr. E. T. SINCLAIR
Ratts, Captain of the Magnolia..........Mr. W. H. WALLIS
Thibodeaux..........Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
Paul..........Miss T. HARRISON
Lafouche..........Mr. Burke | Caillou..........Mr. Peck
Jackson..........Mr. Lewis | Claiborne..........Mr. Ponsi
Solon..........Mr. Fisher
Planters, Slaves, Deck Hands, &c.
Act I—Terrebonne Mansion and Lawn.
THE JUDGMENT—THE DARK HOUR—THE RESOLVE.
Act II.—The Boat Landing on the Mississippi.
THE DEATH OF PAUL.
Act III.—Hall at Terrebonne Mansion.
THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
Act IV.—BURNING OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
Act V.—1. Negro Quarter—Night. 2. Cane-brake—Sunrise. 3. Red Cedar Swamp. 4. Terrebonne Again.
THE LAST THAT WAS SEEN OF WA-NO-TEE.

This delightful drama, accorded the first position in the Boucicault repertory, can only be played during this week.

WALLACK'S.
FIFTH WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular Hibernian Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MONDAY EVENING, July 9, 1866,
will be presented Sam Lover's famous Irish drama, in three acts, entitled
RORY O'MORE,
with appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unprecedentedly great cast:
RORY O'MORE..........MR. DAN BRYANT
with the song "Paddy's Wedding."
De Welskein..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Soldering Solomon..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Scrubbs..........Mr. Geo. Holland
De Lacy..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Kathleen..........Miss Rosa Cooke
with the beautiful ballad, "Good Bye and Come Again."
Mary O'More..........Mrs. Mark Smith
Betty..........Mrs. John Sefton

In the course of the piece a characteristic dance by Mr. Dan Bryant and the company.

In rehearsal,
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
and the
IRISH LION.

THE TURF.

TROTTING—FASHION COURSE.
PURSE AND STAKE $1,900.
Seven fine trotters entered.
On TUESDAY, July 10, 1866.
Mile-heats, three in five, in harness.

T. Carpenter's b. m. *Lucy*; Hiram Woodruff's b. m. *Zenobia*; W. Peabody's b. m. *Amber*; R. Walker's b. m. *Daisy Burns*; P. McCoy's bl. m. *Olinda*; D. Mace's ch. g. *Artemus Ward*; G. W. Furguson's br. g. *Smoke*.

A most interesting race is looked for between the above five mares and two geldings, all of whom are likely to start. Special trains from Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M. Boats from James-slip every half hour, and from 34th-st. every five minutes; also from 92d-st. ferry to Astoria every twenty minutes. Police regulations on the course.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

SPORTING,

FOR SALE—A YACHT OF ABOUT 22 TONS, IN perfect order, with good cabin accommodations, now lying off foot 110th-st., East River. Apply to CONNER & ALSTON, No. 31 New-Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address A. H. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, at No. 131 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TEN OR TWELVE persons can be accommodated with first-class board in a large two-story and attic double brick house, well shaded, with very cool rooms and good table, at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y. House well furnished, including a Chickering piano. Excellent and noted lake fishing within 7 to 15 miles of the house; also a fine stream running near the house, affording ordinary fishing. Livery-stable in the village. Price for adults, $7 per week. Refer to J. BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MOUNT KISCO, Westchester County, N. Y., ten minutes' walk from depot and 1½ hours from the City by Harlem Railroad; large house; rooms pleasant and well ventilated; beautiful and healthy location; churches, drives, hunting, fishing, &c. Apply to JACKSON HYATT, Mount Kisco; or at the carpet-store, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE CATSKILL Mountains, at Palenville, N. Y.; one of the most desirable places in the country; terms moderate. For full particulars, apply at the Board Exchange, No. 532 Broadway; or address P. HAWVER, Palenville, N. Y.

A FEW VACANT ROOMS LEFT.—PERsons wanting board in the country can be accommodated at Katonah; one hour and a half ride from the City on Harlem road; the hills and scenery of this place, with its lakes and drives, renders it one of the most delightful places around New-York. Refer to R. J. BOTTIMORE, No. 229 Fulton-st., or address J. B. WHITLOCK, Katonah.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular.
Prof. S. T. FROST.

PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN A first-class private boarding-house can find good accommodations in a pleasant location, a few minutes' walk from Cozzens's West Point Hotel. For particulars address A. MEARNS, Jr., Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, New-York.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. This house has large, shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—2 large and airy rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from North Orange and a few minutes' walk from Valley Station, and surrounded with woods. Stabling accommodations. Address at once K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.— Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY of three adults and four children within convenient distance of the City. Address R. A., Box No. 1,753 Post-office, New-York, stating location, terms, &c. References exchanged.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR from Wall-st., in a private family; a small party not exceeding four persons, of desirable boarders, will be well accommodated. Address Room No. 3, basement, No. 30 Broad-st.

NOW OPEN—COYTESVILLE SUMMER boarding-house; mountain air; shady; good water; $10 per week; 1½ miles from Fort Lee; steamer A. WINANTS, foot of Spring-st., 4 times a day. J. COYTE.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN Lake, is now open. A few more families can find accommodations by early application. Address WALTER R. JONES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION,
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
This fine shady sea-side resort is now open for the reception of guests; terms moderate; three steamboats daily.
J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SEASIDE BOARDING AND BATHING.— At West Hampton, L. I., seven miles from the railroad at Riverhead and sixty miles from New-York, I have just finished a new house for Summer seaside boarding; the rooms are commodious; the house is within a few minutes' walk of the ocean, where the bathing and fishing are unsurpassed; orchards and groves afford shade for croquet and other games; no cooler spot can be found; persons will find it desirable to bring thick clothing for morning and evening; cars leave James-slip, New-York, and South Ferry, Brooklyn, about 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and persons addressing me will be met on arrival of the trains at Riverhead.
MORT. D. HOWELL.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

SAVIN ROCK HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL Summer resort, located immediately on Long Island Sound, and four miles from New-Haven, is now open for the reception of visitors. The salt water bathing, boating, fishing and the drives are unsurpassed. Stages leave New-Haven depot. A. W. RENSHAW, Proprietor, West Haven, Conn.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 21.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., E. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
GRAND OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
SURPASSING ATTRACTION.
G. L. FOX'S
COMBINATION
PANTOMIME
COMPANY
has been engaged, embracing the following
TALENTED AND BRILLIANT PERFORMERS:
The great American artist,
Mr. G. L. FOX.
Mr. C. K. FOX..........Pantaloon.
Master TIMOTHY..........Harlequin.
The accomplished and elegant danseuse,
Miss KATE PENNOYER,
Mons. GROSSE, Mons. LEWIS, Messrs. FRANCIS, ATKINS, ANDERSON, MATTHEWS, CHERRY, Misses ADAMS, FENTON, NEWMAN, &c., together with a
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
The new, gorgeous and dazzling comic pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL,
replete with the most
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS, produced under the supervision of the author, Mr. G. L. Fox, with strict attention to detail, and
REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.
To be seen at all hours, the
CAROLINA TWINS,
inseparably joined together, yet easy and graceful in their movements, pronounced by all the
GREATEST CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD.
Just added, a splendid specimen of a
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS,
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sheridan Corbyn..........Manager.
THIRD WEEK
of the Wonderful Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes
THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
when will be presented for the first time in the Atlantic States, the extraordinary feat of equilibrium, called the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
invented and executed by
MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY.
First appearance here of the charming and accomplished danseuse and tight-rope performer,
SENORITA ROSITA.
First nights of the magnificent tableaux, entitled the
BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS,
THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS.
First appearance here of
MONS. HENRI AGOUST.
By universal desire, the Buislay Brothers will repeat their
THRILLING NIAGARA LEAP.
Wonderful feats on the
HORIZONTAL BARS AND THE GIANT SWING.
To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime entitled
WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY!

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE AND
BURLESQUE ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS,
Numbering eighteen star performers.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be a GRAND SACRED CONCERT, THIS DAY, at 5 P. M. and 8 P. M., by
HOFFMAN'S FULL BAND.
Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—Open EVERY DAY through the week. See advertisements.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Senor G. CHIARINI..........Director of Amusements
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, At 2½ P. M.
ENTERTAINMENTS EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1866.
The marvelous Senegambian Pupils,
BELEN and TEODORO CUBA,
The Great Bareback Rider,
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
and the Superb Triple Troupe of DARING EQUESTRIANS, SKILLFUL GYMNASTS and PEERLESS ACROBATS, in their intensely SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES.
SENOR CHIARINI'S MAGNIFICENT STUD OF TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
First week of the serio-comic Pantomime of
THE BEAR AND THE SENTINEL.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.
DR. A. ROSENBERG,
Who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $3 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.— Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret diseases in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Strangers and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of [illegible] hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
SIXTH WEEK
of the highly successful engagement of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY, JULY 9,
will be produced Brougham's great extravaganza entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
New scenery by..........Messrs. Witham and Hillyard
New dresses by..........Mrs. Bohannon and assistants
Machinery by..........A. Wright and assistants
Appointments by..........H. Duell and Murray
The music by..........Robert Stoepel
Ferdinand, King of Arragon—an arrogant, aggressive and progressive monarch of rather a speculative turn..........Mr. J. C. Dunn
Cardinal de Fonseca, keeper of the king's conscience, and court spiritual adviser generally, therefore naturally opposed to Columbus and the spread of knowledge.....J. G. Burnett
Fernando de Talavera, an old picture, very much improved by time..........W. S. Andrews
Luis de St. Angel, a contented office-holder, pursuing the even tenor of his way..........J. Hurley
Alonzo de Quintanella, a courtier of much lower note..........Mr. Gledhill
Don Christoval Colon, *alias* Columbus, a clairvoyant voyager, whose filibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation..........MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Columbia, a national debutante, her first appearance on any stage....MISS EMILIE MELVILLE
Diego, a semi-colon among the Queen's pages, Miss E. Johnson; Vasco Nunez, Hernando Cortez, Americo Vespucci, and Ponce de Leon, (distinguished members of the Historical Society, now meeting together for the first time,) Messrs. J. Oliver, Hill, Sutton, and Hogan; Sancho Ruiz, Pedro Nino, Bartolomeo, Juan Perez, &c. (a noisy crew of mutinous mariners,) Messrs. Duell, Waddleton, Leigh, Davis, &c.; Isabella, wife of Ferdinand, possessor of half-a-crown by marriage rite, and a whole one by right of having to carry its weight on her own shoulders, Miss E. Andrews; Little Miss Colorado, rather precocious, Miss Carlisle; Manhatta, Miss J. Morton; Demon of Discord, a secessionist, Mr. H. Decker.
Members of reception committee, aldermen, discontented politicians, independent voters, and other natural curiosities, by competent representatives. Full-grown States, juvenile Territories, &c., by an energetic host of auxiliaries.
Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta, entitled
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Dr. Lancelot Shee, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.; Felix Merriweather, Mr. W. S. Andrews; Mrs. Fanny Grantley, Miss Lena Prentice; Charlotte See, Miss E. Johnson; Dobson, Mrs. Walcot, Jr.
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON,
and farewell performances in America of the MARVELOUS RAVELS.
MONDAY, JULY 9, 1866.
First night of the great fairy pantomime, in fourteen tableaux,
RAOUL,
ANTOINE, FRANCOIS, YOUNG AMERICA and the whole company. First representation of the grand ballet, entitled
PEDRITA,
in which GABRIEL RAVEL, SIGNORA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME, and all the dancers appear.
Last nights of the great trapeze performances by YOUNG AMERICA. Last representations of THE GLADIATORS.
TUESDAY—Farewell benefit of ANTOINE RAVEL—PONGO, LE DIABLE A' QUATRE, &c., &c
RAOUL.
Will be speedily produced, THE GREEN MONSTER.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st. and 6th-av., Central Park. BALLOON ASCENSION. Price of Ascension from $1 to $3. HARRY LESLIE in his wonderful feats. Open every day. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c., taught privately or otherwise, at Goldsmith's Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, established 1840. N. B.—Half prices charged during the month of July.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
REV. A. FLACK, PRIN.
CLAVERACK, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—22 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, and an excellent housekeeper, is desirous of obtaining a situation to instruct in the English branches and music; would not object to taking entire charge of household matters in a widower's family; best of references given and required. Address W. H. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ABLE TO teach French and mathematics, wishes a situation in a private family, or a school in the country; refers to Mr. LESPINASSE, Principal of the Fort Washington French Institute, Box No. 5,091 Post-office.

WANTED.—A SWISS LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, wishes to teach French, German, music, and the English branches, in a family or school. Address B. E., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY
PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

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MACHINERY AND SHAFTING FOR sale, for one-fourth of original cost if sold at once. To be seen at No. 227 5th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 41 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

had two alternatives before them—an attempt to adapt it to the framework of the bill, or resignation; and to show that this liberty was left them he quoted and explained the important sentences with which he summed up the debate of Monday week. In considering the first branch of the alternative the Government were struck with the unequal manner in which a rating franchise would work, not only in different boroughs, but in the same boroughs, and with the almost insurmountable difficulty of choosing any figure which would carry out the precise amount of enfranchisement which they had proposed, and to which they conceived themselves bound. To illustrate this last difficulty he stated—on the authority of the electoral returns—that to carry out the intentions of the Government as to the amount of enfranchisement in 16 boroughs a rating above £6 would be necessary, in 39 a rating of not less than £6, in 112 a rating of £5, in 21 of £4, and in 5 of under £4.' He dwelt also on the inequalities which would be produced by the different scales of rating in the same boroughs, and all these considerations, he said, had led the Government to the conclusion that Lord Dunkellin's amendment went to break up the framework of the bill. Beyond this they had to consider the previous history of the bill—a consideration which was complicated by the pledge given deliberately "to stand or fall" by it—a pledge which the whole Cabinet was of opinion ought to be rarely given, and which he described as the last weapon in the armory of a Government, not to be lightly taken down nor to be replaced until it had served a purpose. In giving that pledge the Government had been influenced by the mischievous action of the long agitation of this question on the character of parties, of Government, of Parliament, and even of representative institutions, and, having determined to act resolutely, they felt they could not do it except by attaching the life of the Administration to the life of the course they took. But along with this determination, the Government, he contended, had shown throughout a desire to conciliate those who were not altogether favorable to Reform, and not to quarrel with the House on any mere question of procedure. To prove this he contrasted the moderate amount of enfranchisement proposed with that of the Bill of 1860, and referred to the production of the Redistribution of Seats Bill after Lord Grosvenor's motion to the abandonment of the provision as to leaseholders, to the concession to Mr. Banks Stanhope's motion, and to his deliberate refusal, under strong pressure, to reiterate the determination of the Government to pass a measure this session. Mr. Gladstone then reviewed at length the history of the bill, touching on the various amendments from Lord Grosvenor's down to Lord Dunkellin's, and stated that, on a deliberate review of this series of facts, the Government, having come to the conclusion that it was not only impossible to adapt Lord Dunkellin's amendment to the framework of the bill, but to make any effectual progress with the measure, or, indeed, with the question, this session, had chosen the alternative of resignation. He concluded by moving that the House adjourn until Thursday, not with the idea that any measures could be taken for the formation of an Administration by that day, but in the expectation that somebody might then be in a position to propose a further adjournment.

The motion was agreed to without any discussion.

Scenes Outside.

From the London Times, June 27.

Outside the House of Commons yesterday evening the excitement consequent upon the Ministerial crisis was, if possible, still greater than within. Although it was well known that the House would not meet until 6 o'clock, people began to assemble in Palace-yard as early as 4, and the number kept constantly increasing. The approaches to the House on every side were lined with an excited crowd, which was, nevertheless, very good-humoured and easily amenable to the police regulations. Shortly after 5 o'clock members began to arrive, and as the hour of 6 approached they appeared in such numbers as to prevent any one of them, however distinguished, being an object of curiosity for more than a few moments, or of applause or derision, as the case might be. Mr. Bright was among the earlier arrivals, and as he alighted from a cab in front of Westminster Hall, his familiar face and portly person were in a moment recognized, and he passed into the House by the side entrance amid a good deal of cheering. Sir Robert Peel was the next member of note who presented himself, and a few noisy, ill-conditioned persons who had collected near the entrance and singled out for cheers or groans each conspicuous member as he arrived, hooted him. Mr. Whiteside and Lord Naas, who entered together, were similarly treated, but did not deign to notice the insult, if insult it could be called from such a quarter, and Sir John Pakington for the moment had some difficulty to manage his horse amid the expressions of disapprobation which his appearance excited among the same group. Lord Grosvenor was late in being recognized, but the moment attention was called to him he was greeted with a prolonged groan, which he treated with much good humor. A similar compliment was paid Mr. Horsman both on going and returning. On the other hand, Sir George Grey, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Fawcett, among others of the Liberal members, were more or less cheered as they entered the House, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who went in an open carriage, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, received a loud welcome. The Duke of Argyll, on his way to the House of Lords, elicited a cheer, but Lord Russell passed in a carriage almost wholly unobserved. The appearance of Lord Amberley excited some curiosity among the comparatively few by whom he was recognized, and Mr. Disraeli, who came in a close carriage, was assailed with ironical cheers as he entered Palace-yard. On the rising of the House all the more noted members were singled out in the same way either for applause or disapprobation as they left Westminster Hall. There was a crowd around the carriage of Mr. Lowe as he entered it, and he was driven away amid some uproar, in which groans were answered by counter cheers. At 8 o'clock the crowd had hardly altogether dispersed, although the House rose shortly after 7. The House of Lords rose about the same time, but neither on going or returning did the Peers excite half the curiosity or interest which the members of the popular branch of the Legislature did.

The New Ministry.

From the London Times, June 27.

We have reason to believe that an intimation was yesterday conveyed to Lord Derby that Her Majesty would grant him an interview at Windsor this afternoon.

We are also informed that, should Her Majesty impose that duty upon him, Lord Derby will obey Her Majesty's commands, and use his utmost endeavors to construct an Administration upon so broad a basis as to include several gentlemen who have not hitherto been attached to the Conservative Party, although they have recently acted with it in opposition to the Reform Bill.

The most important office, especially in the present state of Europe, is unquestionably that of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. If we are correctly informed, and subject, of course, to the approbation of Her Majesty, it will be proposed to intrust this great department to Lord Stanley. Such an appointment will, we believe, be generally approved, and will obtain the confidence of the public in the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. Disraeli, Lord Cranborne, Sir Bulwer Lytton and Sir Hugh Cairns will, of course, be prominent members of the new Administration. Lord Stanhope will also probably accept office, and it is hoped that some of the more conservative Whigs will join Lord Derby, who would be prepared to concede to them an adequate representation in the Cabinet.

The Conduct of the Ministry Condemned.

From the London Times, June 27.

Lord Russell's Government has breathed its last with more dignity and consciousness than some of its friends had expected. Another course was open to it ten days ago, but the choice once made was not one to be spontaneously recalled, averted by officious interposition, or inflamed into the calamity of a dissolution. The leader of the Commons has spoken his last words, if not quite in charity with all men, at least with a self-restraint which proves at once a sense of the occasion and the sweet uses of adversity. In the account he renders of himself and his chief the Queen has to perform a part of unusual prominence, and every loyal subject will rejoice to find Her Majesty taking decidedly a more sensible view of the matter than her late advisers. It certainly requires not only explanation but apology, that with half Europe in arms and diplomacy rapidly quickening its pace as well as widening its range, the Government of this great empire should throw down the reins upon such a detail as the choice between rateable value and estimated rental. The simplicity with which Lord Russel describes the Queen's surprise at the question which has dragged her across the island, and broken up an administration, will suggest to some innocent minds a wish that he could change places with his Sovereign for the nonce, and let her come to Downing-street, upon finding him comfortable quarters at Balmoral. After the Queen, the two topics on which Mr. Gladstone has spent a great occasion are a review of the history of the Reform Bill and an argument upon the special difficulties arising out of Lord Dunkellin's success. Unfortunately the two topics counteract one another, as in a bad composition the background of the picture is only seen to diminish and confuse the principal object. Mr. Gladstone attempts a climax sublime in its national import and affecting in its personal consequences; but, as the argument of the whole is that the last ounce has broken the horse's back, the closing catastrophe is reduced to that exact weight avoirdupois—that much, and no more. It really comes upon us with the force of a foregone conclusion. The patient camel bore a good deal. As the burden was doubled and trebled, it groaned and grunted, and ground its teeth, but still stood up manfully. The brutal drivers heaped one thing on another. At last a feather, a rag, a dry stick brought the load beyond the pitch of endurance, and the poor beast lay down. No doubt, this view of the case has a certain foundation in fact, but it does not say much for the great saving principle of "estimated rental."

* * * * *

Mr. Gladstone's great personal qualities will always secure for him a very high position in this country. So will Mr. Bright's. But the men these have to deal with in a battle for Reform feel that they require all the aids and appliances which fortune and the actual state of things may give them. They are not the men to throw away a single chance; and whatever they find their own they will hold if they can. No doubt their private interest must give way to the public when necessary, but they will fight for it, and they are generally very determined and very united in its defence. Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone were bound to foresee all this, for they certainly would not remove the danger by overlooking it. At the instigation of a General of Volunteers they have led their forces to the assault, not of a Quadrilateral, but of fifty ancient strongholds, all bound together by the tie of a common interest. Was there no danger in this? There was, and Mr. Gladstone knew it. The confused difficulty, the impossibility of the task, was the excuse for postponing it, and even shrouding it in mystery. The Reduction of the Franchise, it is admitted, was only a stage operation, and the boroughs were the real object of attack. There is, then, some real and substantial reason for the resistance made to the Bill; and there is a little affectation in pretending not to see it. Justice to the measure itself requires that it should not be described as the poor innocent flouted and cuffed by a rude crowd. It proposed a great change. It was worth a great effort to carry it, and an equally great effort to defeat it. Parliament has not been fighting about a new Constitution, to tell its tale for ages. That much is due to the authors and supporters of the bill, and that much is due also to its foes, in whatever degree of hostility.

GENERAL NEWS.

France.

In the Corps Legislatif M. Larabure renewed the attempt to raise a discussion on foreign affairs. He declared that the Chamber ought not to separate without expressing its desire for peace, which he stated was the true interest of France.

The President reminded him that the Chamber had resolved not to discuss the question under present circumstances.

M. Berryer claimed as his right and his duty to discuss a question in which France might be called upon to interfere. He added: "Now that war exists, reserve on the part of the Chamber is no longer possible."

Shouts were raised, drowning the speaker's voice, and the matter terminated.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and Rentes closed at 63f. 15 centimes.

France, Austria and Italy.

A dispatch from Vienna says: Nothing authentic is known respecting the nature of the communications made by the French Ambassador to Count Mensdorff.

The *Neue Freie Presse* asserts the following to be an analysis of those communications:

"There is no sort of agreement between France and Prussia, or Italy, whereby France could be compelled to take part in the war. She has preserved her full liberty of action, and as regards the Italian question, she will not abandon her present reserved policy so long as the existence of the Italian Kingdom in its present limits is not menaced by an Austrian victory. If Austria will undertake that, in the event of her successfully repelling the Italian attack and marching into Italy, she will advance no further than Milan. France will not only not interfere, but will, during the negotiations for peace, assist in bringing about a definitive settlement of the relations between Austria and Italy, and the conclusion of a durable peace she will further propose that Italy shall pay Austria an adequate indemnity for the latter's renunciation of the fruits of victory."

Denmark.

She betrothal of the Czarewitch with the Princess Dagmar took place on the 22d.

Greece.

The Roufous Ministry has resigned. A new Ministry has been formed with M. Bulgaris as President and Minister of the Interior.

Belgium.

A telegram from Brussels says: The Count of Flanders has gone to Ostend, in order to embark for England.

Princess Metternich and the Countess Zichy arrived at Brussels, to be present at the ceremony of the Countess Karolyi taking the veil.

The Principalities.

Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to join the army, as military action for the defence of the country will soon become necessary.

Denmark and Russia.

A dispatch from Copenhagen, of June 23, says: "Baron von Plessen, Danish Minister at St. Petersburgh, has arrived here from Kiel. He proceeded immediately to the palace, where he had an audience of the King."

The Military Revolt in Madrid.

A telegram from Madrid of June 23 says: Yesterday, the Fifth Regiment of Foot Artillery and a regiment of horse artillery revolted without their officers. The barracks they occupied were, however, retaken by the troops remaining faithful to the Government, and after an obstinate resistance the rebels surrendered at discretion. Gen. Narvaez was slightly wounded. The insurgents had 20 guns, and furnished arms to the populace, who threw up barricades. The troops succeeded in dominating the movement, and order is completely restored.

600 insurgents have been taken prisoners. Public order has not been disturbed in any other part of the Peninsula.

Measures have been taken to insure the maintenance of public security in Catalonia where some insurrectionary movements are apprehended among the garrisons. Marshal Concha has assumed the military command in Catalonia, and Gen. Serrano in Andalusia.

a telegram from Barcelona of June 24th, says: Some companies of troops in Gerona garrison revolted yesterday, under their subaltern officers, and proceeded toward the frontier. The troops remaining faithful to the Government are marching to cut off their retreat.

Barcelona and Catalonia are quiet.

A telegram from Barcelona of June 14 says: "The soldiers who revolted at Gerona have taken refuge in France to the number of 700. They were immediately disarmed and conveyed to Ceret."

A dispatch from Madrid of June 25 says: "Tranquility prevails throughout Spain. The superior officers of the regiments which revolted at Madrid did their duty bravely. Thirteen were killed and nine wounded in endeavoring to induce the troops to return to their allegiance. The insurgent sergeants and corporals will be shot to-day. The total number of killed and wounded at Madrid was 100."

The Russians in Central Asia.

The Russians have occupied Khojeud in Bokhara after seven days fighting. The loss of the Bokharians was considerable; that of the Russians only 100 killed. The latter have cut off the roads to the sources of the Syr Daria, thereby placing the Emir of Bokhara in a most critical position.

India.

Bombay, Tuesday, June 12.

Cotton firm, but little doing. Exchange on London, 2s. 1d. Freights, 17s. 6d.

Calcutta, Saturday, June 16.

Markets unchanged. Exchange on London, 2s. 1⅛d. Freights, 40s.

China.

Hong Kong, Sunday, May 25.

The tea market here is not yet open, but 4,000 boxes of new tea have been shipped.

Exchange on London 4s. 6½.

Shanghae, Tuesday, May 20.

Tea and silk nothing doing.

Exchange on London 4s. 4d.

Australia.

The Prince de Conne died on May 24. Parliament will meet June 15.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Times' City article of Tuesday, June 26, says: Simultaneous with the announcement of the first great battle of the long dreaded war, Consols have experienced a further advance of ⅜, and the other markets have not only supported the improvement, but have experienced increased firmness.

Consols closed at 86⅝@86¾.

The suspension has been announced of Marryat, Price & Co., private bankers; total liabilities are about £250,000. Messrs. Snead & Co., of the Cheapstow Old Bank, have suspended; liabilities, £9,387.

Consols 86¾@87. French Rentes 63f. 15c. United States (5-20) declined 1½. Virginia Sixes 2. Erie Shares 2¾. Illinois Central 1⅜.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 25 AND 26.

Sales 28,000 bales; 6,5000 on speculation; prices firm at an advance of ⅛d. ℔ ℔.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JUNE 26.

Wheat and Flour advanced 3d ℔ cental; Indian Corn, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JUNE 25.

Market advanced a further 3d on the week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, June 26—Evening.

Sales Monday and Tuesday, 28,000 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ ℔., but closed with less firmness.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour was quiet but firm. Wheat firm. Corn less firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef firm and upward, with an advance of 2s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl. Pork firm and advanced 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Bacon firmer. Lard very dull. Tallow quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil inactive. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine dull. Petroleum dull, with small sales; Refined, 1s. 10d.@2s.

London, Tuesday, June 26—Evening.

Consols closed at 86⅝@86¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

U. S. 5-20s, 64@64¼; Illinois Central, 74@74½; Erie, 38@38½.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

HORRORS OF ENGLISH WORKHOUSES.

Dreadful Details of Neglect and Suffering—Brutality of Nurses and Guardians.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 22.

Journalists have naturally before their eyes the fear of wearying, and, still more, the fear of disgusting, their readers, but the case of the workhouse infirmaries is so outrageously bad that we must incur both risks, though it is but a very few days since we last addressed our readers on that disgusting subject. The occasion of our last article was the inquiry into the condition of the Strand Infirmary. Since that time there has been held an inquiry into the infirmary at Rotherhithe, the report on which has not as yet been made public, but, to judge from the reports of the evidence given in the papers, there is not much to choose between the two establishments. Indeed, when you come to sick people washing in their chamber utensils because they have no basins provided for them, it is difficult to descend much lower in the scale of filth and brutality. This morning's Times, however, adds another to the long list of candidates for preeminence in all that is vile and cruel in the treatment of paupers. Mr. Ernest Hart, whose humane exertions in this matter cannot be too highly praised, has visited the sick wards of Whitechapel Workhouse in company with Mr. Farnall, and gives an account of what he saw there. It is a sort of vulgar Inferno, and the details, with some variations, are of the same character as those which are spoken of by the witnesses in the other infirmaries. Patients were found with hideous sores totally neglected. Helpless invalids were wallowing in their own filth. In one ward a raving lunatic was kept, whose fury and filth were a permanent and hateful nuisance to all the other inmates. There was a total absence of proper nursing, proper medicine and proper food. In a word, there was every form of stupid neglect producing its natural result of brutal and disgusting cruelty. When we read such statements week by week, made in the most minute detail, with every particular as to times, places and persons, by eye-witnesses who give their names, take all the responsibility of their statements, and in many cases come forward simply from a sense of duty, and at the expense of great personal inconvenience, how can we doubt the truth of the evidence—especially when those who are interested in denying it either fail altogether to do so, or else give attempts at explanation which make matters ten times worse by the light which they throw on the vulgarity, stupidity and shameless indifference to exposure of those who have the management of these great public institutions? Taking, however, these statements to be true, what is the result? The first result is a feeling of extreme surprise at the conduct of the guardians. We do not mean that there is anything surprising in their stupidity or neglect or cruelty; that has become unhappily familiar to us by all the experience of many years. The really wonderful feature in their conduct is their utter shamelessness. They appear to be altogether insensible to any kind or degree of exposure. You cannot make them feel. Again and again judicial proof has been given of the existence of scenes of horror and brutality quite as disgusting as those which in the case of the slave-trade made the whole country thrill with horror. These scenes go on under our own eyes, the victims are our own countrymen, and the cruelties inflicted arise from the brutal neglect and indifference of the shopkeepers with whom we are in the habit of dealing. To see a guardian behind his counter you would not think he was cruel. You might look upon him as a vapid, petty and vulgar, but you would be inclined to say that he was not a bad or inhuman man; yet these people not only cause by their neglect cruelties quite as great as those of the middle passage, but when the fact is brought under their notice and under the notice of the whole world, they are perfectly indifferent. They go on doing the very things the exposure of which one would have thought would cover them with infamy, and when, after a certain interval, the subject is again inquired into, it is always found just where it was before. The casual wards and the infirmary ward never get any better. They are full of "wounds and bruises and putrifying sores;" the whole head is sore and the whole heart is sick. Nothing ever appears to do their managers the least good. Remonstrance, exposure, reproof, are all thrown away on their dogged insensibility and stupidity, just as kicks would be wasted on a bank of clay.

The man who, after days of exposure of the vilest mismanagement and neglect, asked the doctor with a grin whether mesenteric disease was "something to eat" was a representative man who ought to be put in a glass case for the study and admiration of his neighbors. His remark, in one way, was too petty a bit of vulgarity to dwell upon, but as an illustration of the nature of the beast—the animal which, in its style in the Zoological Gardens, would be labelled "Common British Guardian" (*Custos Britannicus vulgaris*)—it is worth dwelling on for a moment. For several days the whole management of the union had been undergoing the process of exposure. It had been proved that the helpless sick had been deprived of everything which could alleviate their sufferings, and exposed to nearly everything which could aggravate them. This man and his fellows had before them, so to speak, in bodily form the consequences of their own neglect. They could actually see and hear in detail the sufferings which they had allowed to be inflicted on hundreds of helpless wretches, who added agonizing disease to utter poverty. This one might have expected to produce some sort of compunction, and, at all events, a little gravity. It had no such effect on our friend. It amused him. He thought he would make a little joke. He was cheered and rather brightened up and enlivened by what he had heard. He had had quite a pleasant morning; and what was his joke? Hearing a hard word, he asks if it is "something to eat." There was obviously a rudimentary notion of humor about the man, something which stood in the same relation to real humor as that in which the expressive grunts of a pig who hears his hogwash coming stand to eloquence. There is something expressive in its way in a pig's grunt, and there is a sort of rudimentary humor in the notion that hard words—words which appear hard to a guardian—can be justifiable only if they are the names of something to eat, and that to call upon his mind, or whatever else it may be that enables him to talk, to exert itself for the purpose of taking in new ideas upon any other subject, is an unwarrantable impertinence. "Something to eat!" If one had to put up, say, a memorial window to the system which at present reigns in our workhouse infirmaries, the design should represent on one side a ward full of Lazaruses, with no dogs to lick their sores, and nothing but one pauper nurse to put their medicine into hotchpot and serve it out at random; and on the other side a board-room, the table spread with luncheon for the guardians, one of whom, by way of saying grace, should be uttering the sacramental words, "Something to eat." It might be as well to add in a parenthesis, "This is a joke." The saying ought not to be forgotten. It typifies the men who have to discharge some of the most delicate and complicated duties which our social system devolves upon any one.

It may be hopeless to expose and to censure the guardians, though a faint hope may be entertained that at last they may be partially aroused to the fact that their cruel negligence is inflicting a national disgrace upon us all, but we still hope that Parliament and the Poor Law Board will pay attention to this subject. If we have nothing else, let us at least have systematic inquiry conducted by independent persons, and let that inquiry be by a commission armed with compulsory powers to take evidence. Surely a case has been made out in this instance if any case was ever made out at all. With regard to the guardians and their neglect we add nothing to what we have already said. But do not these exposures prove something more? Do they not prove that the Poor Law Board has not done its duty? Have they not Inspectors, some of whom are well-known for their zeal and ability? Having the means of information, why have they not had the information itself? Why has all this been allowed to go on for months and years, for what we know, in spite of repeated warnings and exposures? and why are no measures for the removal of these evils laid before Parliament? It is useless to disguise the fact that these questions require an answer quite as much as those which affect the guardians. Either the Poor Law Board have not the power to prevent these abuses or they have not used it; for the abuses themselves exist beyond all question, and, in order that they may be thoroughly remedied, the relation between the workhouses and the Poor Law Board ought to be inquired into as well as the management of the workhouses themselves.

There is only one man worth attacking who is personally answerable for these scandals, and he ought to be mentioned and made to feel his responsibility. It is Mr. Villiers, the President of the Poor Law Board. It was his duty to know these things, and if he had not power to put them down, then to apply for such power to Parliament; and so long as he or his successors do not bestir themselves in the matter to the very utmost, he ought constantly to be plied with the questions: "Mr. Villiers, why are the paupers allowed to wash in chamber utensils? Why are they left without nurses, without medicine, without food?" There must be some definite person of whom such questions can be asked, and they ought to be asked and asked again and again till a satisfactory answer is given to them.

Notwithstanding our various difficulties—the Ministerial crisis, the wreck of the Reform Bill, the Queen's absence at Balmoral, the outbreak of the German war, and the general stultification of the session—there is still time enough left to secure the great object of a full and independent inquiry into the whole of this subject. Such an inquiry well carried out might lead to recommendations which might probably abate one of the most glaring nuisances of the day, and put the various institutions now huddled together into one anomalous aggregate called a workhouse upon a rational and efficent basis.

THE THEATRES OF WAR.

General Description of the Countries Occupied by the Armies of the Belligerent Powers.

SAXONY.

The present Kingdom of Saxony lies between 50° 10′ and 51° 28′ N. lat., 11° 54′ and 15° 5′ E. long. It is bounded N. W., N. and N. E. by Prussia; E. and S. by Bohemia; S. W. by Bavaria; and W. by Reuss and Saxe-Altenburg. Its form is triangular, the base resting on the Riesengebirge and the Erzgebirge from the Neisse, on the border of Silesia, to the Frankenwald, on the north boundary of Bavaria; and the vertex extending a little to the north of the City of Leipzig. The length of the base is about 150 miles, and the height of the triangle, from a little north of Leipzig to the point where the meridian of 13° E. long. crosses the Erzgebirge, is about 75 miles. The area is 5,752 square miles, and the population in 1852 amounted to 1,987,832. The inhabitants are chiefly of German descent; about 40,000 are of the Slavonic race. All except about 30,000 Catholics and 1,000 Jews are of the Lutheran religion.

Surface and Soil.—The River Elbe, traversing the kingdom from southeast to northwest, divides it into two unequal portions, between which a considerable difference exists also in wealth and productive powers. The most elevated part of the country lies contiguous to the boundary of Bohemia, and is known by the name of the Mountains of Lusatia. It does not, however, present a chain of mountains, but is an elevated flat, which toward the south descends into Bohemia with a rather rapid slope, but toward the north forms extensive plains, which are nearly level, lowering with an almost imperceptible slope. On these plains rise several masses of rocks in the form of small table lands, and in some places there are numerous small conical hills.

The western or larger portion of Saxony, which is situated west of the River Elbe, is naturally divided into three regions, the mountainous, the hilly and the plain.

The region which extends northward along the northern base of the mountains as far as Meissen, exhibits an agreeable alternation of hills, vales, and plains of moderate extent. Its fertility in general is not great, though there are some productive tracts, among which the plains near Chemnitz and Zwickau are distinguished. But the whole region is cultivated with great care, as its agricultural produce finds a ready sale in the populous towns and villages of the mountain region. The Winters are not severe enough to prevent the cultivation of the common kinds of grain. Some of the lower grounds, especially those along the Elbe, are noted for their orchards; and in the vicinity of the town of Meissen a considerable quantity of wine is made. Coals are found in extensive beds not far from Dresden, and in the vicinity of Zwickau. Sheep, cattle, and horses are abundant in these parts.

The northern portion of Saxony west of the Elbe is a plain, and constitutes the most southern part of the great plain which extends to the shores of the Baltic. It contains, however, more hills than occur further north.

The chief crops are corn, potatoes, rape-seed, hops, flax, hemp, chicory, tobacco, madder-wood, saffron, medicinal herbs, anise, coriander, poppy, &c. The meadows are most carefully cultivated, and yield several crops in the year. The culture of the vine was introduced in the eleventh century. The annual produce is about 2,400,000 gallons. Almost a fourth part of the country is covered with forests, consisting chiefly of pine and fir. Of other timber trees the most common are the beach and the birch; the maple, the elm and the ash are less common, and the oak very rare.

The breed of cattle has been very much improved within the last century. The horses are good. There are swine and goats in most parts of the country, and domestic poultry abounds. Among wild animals are boars, foxes, badgers, hares, lynxes and wild cats; birds of prey, with the exception of eagles, which are seldom seen, are everywhere met with. The breed of sheep has been gradually and greatly improved since 1765, by successive importations of merinos from Spain, so that there are above 2,000,000 sheep of the improved breed, and Saxony wool is preferred even to the Spanish.

The minerals are some gold, copper, iron, lead, tin, cobalt, arsenic, vitriol, bismuth, nickel, zinc, antimony, quicksilver, calamine, rock crystal, amethyst, cornelian, garnets, diamonds, jasper, &c.

The manufactures are very important. The most important branch of linen manufacture is that of damask table linen at Gross Schönau (1,000 looms.) Thread lace of extraordinary beauty is manufactured in the Obererzgebirge and the Voigtland. The annual value of the linen manufactures is $3,000,000. Woolen manufactures are very extensive, and those of cotton stuffs and cotton hosiery have rapidly increased in recent times.

No country in Europe is more densely populated. On an average there 345½ inhabitants to an English square mile, and in some parts of the country there are nearly 500 to the square mile. The principal towns are described under Dresden, Leipzig, Lausitz, Chemnitz Freiberg, Plauen, Zittau, Bautzen, Meissen, Schneeberg, Annaberg, Pirna, &c.

SILESIA.

Silesia, (Schlesien,) a province of Prussia, is situated between 49° 40′ and 52° 8′ N. lat., 14° 25′ and 19° 15′ E. long. It is bounded N.W. by Brandenburg; N.E. by Posen; E. by Poland; S.E. by Austrian Galicia; S. by Austrian Silesia; and S.W. by Bohemia. The province is 210 miles in length from Northeast to Southwest, and from 70 to 80 miles in breadth from East to West. The area of the province is 15,695 square miles. The population in 1852 amounted to 3,173,171, of whom 34,373 were Jews, and the remainder Protestants and Catholics in nearly equal numbers. The river Oder, which becomes navigable soon after entering the Prussian boundary, divides the province in its whole length into two nearly equal parts, which are very different from each other. That on the left bank, which is called the German side, is hilly, but has a very fertile soil, which amply rewards the labor of the husbandman. That on the right bank, called the Polish side, consists chiefly of a sandy and not very fruitful soil. There are, however, some sandy tracts on the German side, and some rich and productive spots on the Polish side. The country is highest on the southeastern frontier, and declines more toward the northwestern frontier, where it is the lowest.

Where the frontiers of Silesia and Bohemia meet a mountain chain rises, which extends southward to the sources of the Breswa and the Ostrawitza, where it joins the Carpathians, divides the basin of the Oder on the one side from those of the Elbe and Danube on the other, and forms the natural boundary between Silesia and Bohemia and Moravia. This chain, called by the general name of the Sudetic Chain, is divided into different parts, bearing different names, as the Isergebirge, the Riesengebirge, the loftiest and wildest part of the whole chain, the Schneekoppe, which is 4,950 feet above the level of the sea, the Glatz Mountains, &c. In the interior there are some ranges unconnected with the great chain, the principal of which is the Zobtangebirge, 2,318 feet above the level of the sea. On the right side of the Oder, from the part where its course is to the northward, the high land disappears, and those immense plains begin which characterize this part of Europe. The Oder, locally called the Ader, comes from Moravia and receives the Elsa, the Klodnitz, the Slober and the Bartsch on the right side; the Oppa, the Neisse, the Ohlau and the Katzbach on the left.

The manufactures of Silesia are of the greatest importance, and that of linen has existed from a very remote time. It is carried on with little aid from machinery, and chiefly by the country people. The cotton manufacture has extended considerably since 1840. Woolen cloths are manufactured in some towns. There are sugar refineries in several places; tanneries at Breslau and Schweidnitz, and breweries and brandy distilleries in most of the town. Machinery has been introduced into some larger manufactories for textile products.

Austrian Silesia is that part of Silesia which was retained by Austria in the treaty of Hubertsburg in 1763. It is united with Moravia, with which it forms one province.

BOHEMIA.

Bohemia (in German, Böhmen,) also termed Böheim in many ancient records, derives its name from the Boii, who once occupied the parts about the sources of the Elbe and Moldau. It now constitutes a kingdom forming part of the empire of Austria, comprising Bohemia Proper; the margraviate of Moravia, and a small portion of the duchy of Upper Silesia. The whole circuit of Bohemia is estimated at about 310 miles, of which 165 lie next to Prussia, 294 to Saxony, and 175 to Bavaria, so that 176 miles only of this circuit are skirted by other parts of the Austrian dominions.

Bohemia is inclosed on every side by lofty and in parts wild and dreary mountains, and intersected by several ranges of inferior elevation; the northern, called the Northern Ball, or Trapp Mountains, spreads in various directions; and the more southerly, called the Midland Mountains, which are arms of the Bohemian Forest chain, consist of the Beraun, Moldau, Euler, and one or two other ranges.

The interior of Bohemia presents an undulating surface, very frequently studded with high and pointed eminences, but with a general slope toward the centre of the country. The most extensive plains are in the provinces of Koniggratz and Chrudim, from Neustadt to the Nassaberg acclivities. The country is full of valleys and mountain passes, among which we may mention the delightful valleys of the Elbe and Beraun; but the deepest is the Riesengrund, or Giant's Glen, among the Giant Mountains.

The whole of Bohemia being at a considerable elevation, its rivers rise either within or close upon its borders. The Elbe (the ancient Albis, or the Labe of the Bohemians) traverses the northeast part of the country. It originates in the junction of two brooks, the White-water and the Elbe-brook, whose sources lie ten miles apart in the Giant Mountains; it descends as an impetuous torrent into the hill country, receives a multitude of minor streams in its course, and assumes a blood-red tint after heavy showers, which is particularly remarkable in the neighborhood of Josephstadt and Koniggratz.

Though full of small pieces of water, Bohemia has no lakes. There are several large swamps and morasses, particularly the Servina swamp (or Gezera), between Brur and Postelberg, and the Slatina swamp, near Doran on the Eger; a considerable portion of the first of these has, however, been drained and converted into pasture land.

The roads throughout Bohemia are generally well made, and kept in excellent order; the length of the public roads is upwards of 1,700 miles. The only passenger railway in Bohemia is a portion of the great Austrian line.

The elevation of the interior of Bohemia, and its remoteness from any coast, for it is nearly equi-distant from the Baltic and Mediterranean, give it a clear and salubrious atmosphere, and general constancy of weather. The climate naturally becomes keener and bleaker as the chains of mountains which encircle Bohemia rise in height. The regions about Gottesgab (God's Gift) in the Ore Mountains, are considered the coldest in Bohemia, and there are few months of the year in which there is not need of fire; nor will grain ripen in them. In the Bohemian Forest range, where the snow frequently lies twelve feet deep, and does not disappear until the middle of April, as well as in those parts of the province of Budweis, which are saturated with moisture, there are many districts in general covered with woods or forests, which are not habitable.

The soil of Bohemia varies considerably in productiveness, but it is nowhere entirely sterile except in certain parts of the Bohemian Forest. It has also a very superior breed of horses. The sheep, of which there are about 1,500,000, afford excellent wool.

Bohemia is one of the most manufacturing countries in the Austrian territory; and the northern provinces, especially the parts adjacent to Reichenberg, Rumburg and Trautenau, where the rawness of the climate or an indifferent soil is unfavorable to agriculture, are the principal seats of manufacturing industry. The glass of Bohemia has been in repute for its cheapness, lightness and durability ever since the thirteenth century; in 1837 it employed 3,500 families. In that year there were seventy-five glass-houses and twenty-two grinding and polishing mills. The chief seats of the manufacture are Silberbergh, Adolphshutte, Libenau, Georgenthal and Defereck; the polishing is for the most part done at Leitmeritz. The best mirrors and enameled wares are produced at Neuhurkenthal and Burgstein. The cultivation and working up of flax constitutes a chief means of subsistence among the inhabitants of the highland districts.

The population of Bohemia in 1850 was 4,409,900; in 1853 it was 3,932,000. About one-third of the population live in towns; the remainder form the rural population. With the exception of the capital, Bohemia contains no town of the second or third rank, and very few even of the fourth, that is, which contain between 5,000 and 15,000 inhabitants. The houses of the Bohemians possess in general few claims of elegance of structure, or even comfort in their arrangement; and there is scarcely a town which is not ill built and badly laid out. Places of any magnitude are usually constructed of stone, but here and there of slate; in the agricultural and mountainous districts the houses are rarely built with any other material than wood.

According to the census of 1846, about 2,500,000 of the inhabitants of Bohemia (for the most part belonging to the central and eastern circles) are of Sclavonian blood, and call themselves Czeches or Tscheches; they differ from every other class of Sclavonians in the Austrian dominions, according to Prof. Schnabel, from the superior antiquity of their literature and the greater suppleness and refinement of their dialect, both as it exists at present and as it existed in past ages. In common with the Slowaks and their brethren in Moravia, they are descendants of the Lechi or northwestern branch of the Sclavonians, who were the first to cultivate and refine their native language. The Czeches are passionately fond of music and singing, and generally remarkable for intelligence and strength of memory. Next to this race the Germans, who are about 1,780,000, are the most numerous; they chiefly inhabit the districts bordering upon Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony. In mechanical and mercantile pursuits they are superior to the Slavonian inhabitants; and their language has become that of the educated classes throughout the country. The Jews, about 70,000 in number, appear, from the inscriptions on several ancient tombstones, to have been settled in Bohemia as far back as the first century; their principal occupation is trading and money transactions; most of the brandy distilleries and many breweries are in their hands, and they generally rent the Government potash works. At Prague there is a colony of Italians who settled there in early times, and are exclusively employed in trading.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by the majority of the inhabitants. In 1850–51 there were, according to the official returns, in Bohemia, 4,190,892 Roman Catholics, 34,311 Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, 52,671 of the Reformed Lutheran, and 44 of other sects.

The Austro-Prussian Frontier.

A correspondent writes from Berlin as follows: "I went from this to Vienna by Breslau, and have just returned to Berlin after a short stay in the capital of Austria. It is but a few hours' journey by railway from this to the Austrian frontier. The country is a monotonous flat; there are no mountains to traverse, no great rivers to cross, no accidents in the landscape which prepare you for a change of territory. You glide smoothly and easily into the frontier station of Oderberg. The towns, the villages, the stations through which you pass are modelled on the same plan as Berlin. Breslau is an epitome of the capital, and in every town of any size you see the same square blocks of building, the facades ornamented with balconies, with caryatides, pilasters and cornices in stucco, with parapets running along the eaves, and with Doric chimneys. The costume and appearance of the people in the towns down to the frontier, and of those in the hamlets and farms around them, are identical with those of Berlin and its environs. The costume is everywhere the staid, prosaic costume of western civilization, and the fair hair, light eyes, calm, thoughtful expression, and massive form of the northern Teuton everywhere prevail. There is an intelligent, well-to-do, respectable bourgeois air all through Prussia in whatever direction you travel. As soon as you cross the line between Prussia and Austria a marked change is perceptible. The contrast between the people on either side of the line which divides the possessions of the House of Brandenburg from those of the House of Hapsburg at Oderberg is very striking. On the Prussian side the bourgeoisie and the peasants are dressed much as they are in Kent or in Buckinghamshire, and the appearance of the towns is as prosaic as that of Dartford or Uxbridge. But once upon Austrian soil, you find yourself in the midst of Sclavonic picturesqueness. The men who crowd round the stations, or are seen laboring in the field, wear a broad-brimmed beaver like a Castilian *sombrero*, ornamented with parti-colored ribands and feathers, wide linen trousers like Turkish *shalvas*, and a tunich like that seen in Moldowallachia or Albania. The peasant girls and children are nearly all barefooted, whilst sandals, rather than shoes, cover the feet of the men. The broad features, the fair skin and hair, and the burly form of the Saxon have disappeared, and are replaced by the swarthy complexion, dark locks, long features, and spare sun-dried limbs of an Eastern race. Nearly everything around is in keeping with the appearance of the people. Even the railway stations have something strange and fantastic in their architecture, and the economy of their refreshment rooms is something between that of a Spanish posada and a Turkish khan. But the country everywhere is clothed with verdure and dotted with countless fruit trees covered with thick gorgeous blossoms. The rich land is admirably tilled, and flocks and herds abound.

To say that a war between Austria and Prussia is a sort of civil war, because both people belong to the same race, speak the same language, and have a common literature, is an exaggeration. Only a small minority of the Austrians belong to the great German family. The rest of the population—that is, the great mass of the Emperor's subjects—are as different in organization and instinct from the northern Teutons as are the Servians or the Albanians.

Sudden Deaths Yesterday.

The following deaths were reported last night by the Police, caused in nearly every case by *coup de soleil*, or the heat prevailing during the past three days. The Board of Coroners were kept busy in holding inquests.

Patrick Hennessy died suddenly at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 42 Pitt-street.

Georgiana Smith died suddenly at 5 A. M., at her residence, No. 64 James-street.

An unknown man was found lying dead in front of No. 219 Centre-street, and the body was taken charge of by the Fourteenth Ward Police.

James Dempsey, residing in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, died suddenly at 7 o'clock last night. He was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Catherine Thompson died suddenly at her residence, No. 252 East Eighteenth-street, at 2 P. M.

At 3 P. M., yesterday, Charley —— was found dead in the bakery No. 207 Ninth-avenue.

An unknown woman died suddenly at No. 245 Mulberry-street about 5 P. M.

Wm. Kirkeldy died suddenly about 4 P. M. yesterday, at his residence, No. 127 East Twenty-eighth-street.

Eliza Jackson, residing at the corner of Jackson and Front streets, died suddenly at 9 P. M.

Thomas Kennedy, 25 years of age, and residing at No. 208 West Twentieth-street, died suddenly yesterday from the effects of the heat.

Philip Quinn, residing at No. 53 West Twenty-eighth-street, died suddenly at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At 8 o'clock last evening a German named Gotlieb Pfeil, 35 years of age, was found dead in his room at No. 517 Broome-street.

Valentine Schuck, a German, 59 years of age was taken sick on Saturday night, at his residence in rear of No. 43 Sullivan-street, and died suddenly yesterday morning.

Michael Tarpy, residing at No. 189 First-avenue, died suddenly at 8:30 o'clock yesterday.

At 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, Catharine Mulligan, a servant girl, died suddenly at No. 2 Market-street.

At 2:10 o'clock P. M., Wm. Grow, residing at No. 1,282 Third-avenue, died suddenly.

At 9:45 John Seely died suddenly at his residence, No. 208 East Eleventh-street.

Catharine Morton died suddenly yesterday from effects of sun stroke, at her residence, No. 393 East Tenth-street.

Thos. Grady died suddenly yesterday from *coup de soleil*, at his home, No. 162 East Twenty-fifth-street.

Patrick Thomas, residing at No. 63 Roosevelt-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from sun stroke.

Sophia ——, German, died suddenly at No. 183 Essex-street.

John Stillman, residing at the corner of Greenwich and Franklin streets, was prostrated by the heat at Crossetts' Grove, S. I. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

An unknown man, driving a coach in Fifth-avenue, through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, was sunstricken at 1:30 P. M. Coach belongs corner of Pacific and Powers streets, Brooklyn.

At 3:30 P. M. an unknown man was found laboring under the effects of the heat at the corner of West and Vesey streets. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

Arrest on a California Steamship.

On the arrival of the opposition steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, yesterday, Officer Nicholas Martin, of Capt. Brackett's force, was called upon to arrest Mrs. Ella E. Willard, on complaint of her stateroom mate, Mrs. Caroline Graham, the allegation being that the accused had stolen from her traveling companion a thousand-dollar United States Treasury note. The Captain of the vessel believed the woman innocent; but Mrs. Graham persisted in pressing the charge, and the officer could do no less than take Mrs. Willard to the City Hall. She there stoutly asserted her innocence, and proposed that a search should be made. The result was that Sergeant Townsend found the $1,000 treasury note neatly folded and sewed into a seam of Mrs. Willard's dress. This discovery drew from her a flood of tears, and she left for the Beekman-street Police Station declaring that Mrs. Graham had put the treasury note where it had been found, purposely to get her arrested; but her asseverations made no impression upon the officer who accompanied her to the lock-up, and he will take her, this morning, to the Tombs. The husbands of both women are thriving miners in California, and had sent their wives home on a visit to their friends. The prisoner is a native of Canada, aged 27 years.

Cholera Reports.

There was no authenticated report of cholera yesterday at the office of the Board of Health. Inspector James J. Purcell reported the death, at No. 40½ Monroe-street, of Mrs. Lumey. Cause of death, diarrhœa.

Ellen Hurley was reported to be sick of cholera at No. 19 Crosby-street, and Dr. J. R. Pooley visited the place and found the patient suffering under an attack of acute diarrhœa.

A child died of diarrhœa at No. 6 Carlisle-street.

Mr. Sullivan was reported sick and destitute at No. 79 Mulberry-street, and an Inspector was sent with medicines and disinfectants.

The Liquor Business Yesterday.

Those venders who always kept open house on Sundays opened their doors yesterday, and transacted their business as usual on the Sabbath. There was little or no attempt at evasion anywhere; indeed, no concealment was necessary, the police having been instructed not to interfere with the dealers, except to prevent a breach of the public peace. Interference for this cause was nowhere required, everybody having behaved with circumspection, even in those places wherein assaults have been of most frequent occurrence.

It may have been that the intense heat of the morning kept at home the bibulous multitude which commonly gathers in the drinking-houses of the larger class before noon on Sundays; at any rate, they were not abroad, and until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon there was no large crowd anywhere.

Toward evening the extensive lager-beer gardens in the Bowery began to exhibit signs of busy life, and at nightfall the principal one was jammed, notwithstanding the proprietor had exacted ten cents admission fee from every one of his customers. There were few travelers to Harlem, nor did the few persons who went there hasten at once from the cars and into the nearest lager-beer saloon across the bridge, as they did a week ago, when not a bar was open in Harlem.

THE GARDEN,

at the northwest corner of the Central Park, was much frequented; but the throngs there were by no means so numerous as on previous Sabbaths, when lager-beer was not publicly sold elsewhere on the island. Nor was there the ordinary Sunday rush to Staten Island, where liquors were publicly sold on Sundays before the promulgation of Judge Cardozo's opinion. Why need the thirsty citizens go out of town for their lager while it was flowing almost in cataracts at home?

The Excise law was the topmost topic everywhere; and it was nearly everywhere conceded that the liquor-dealers must in time be defeated in their contest with the Excise Board. Their hope lies in staving off any decision by the Court of Appeals until the session of the next Legislature, and if they fail to carry the next Assembly, they will then acknowledge the Excise Board victorious. They intend to make a vigorous and costly fight at the polls, and their canvassers are at this moment at work in the interior, with a mint of money and the strongest Democratic influence at their backs.

IN BROOKLYN.

In consequence of the many injunctions granted restraining the police from interfering with the lager-beer dealers, especially, the saloons throughout the city and suburbs, were generally kept open yesterday, and attracted a large number of customers. The police did not interfere. Some of the proprietors sold Rhine wine, but most of them sold nothing but lager-beer. The porter houses were not open—at least, if anything was sold it was on the sly. The day passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

IN HOBOKEN.

The Sunday excitement in Hoboken has died out. Yesterday the number of visitors was not greater than is usual at this time of year, and the cars running to the various localities on the hill were not uncomfortably crowded as has been the case for several weeks past.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church.—On Saturday afternoon the corner-stone of the Fourth Presbyterian Church was laid in West Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway. The ceremonies commenced with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Adams, after which was sung the 100th Psalm—"All people that on earth do dwell." Rev. G. T. Mingins next read appropriate selections from the Scriptures. Rev. John Thomson, D. D., pastor of the church, then read a historical statement of the organization for which the edifice is designed. The corner-stone was then laid, after which Rev. Wm. A. Scott offered up a prayer, and was followed in a short address by Dr. John M. Krebs, D. D. The new building is to be in the pure Gothic style, of Belleville stone, trimmed with Dorchester, and will be about sixty-two feet wide by one hundred feet deep. It is to have one spire, on the northeasterly corner, which will measure in height one hundred and seventy-six feet from the sidewalk. The dimensions of the auditory will be fifty-eight feet wide by seventy-six feet long, and forty feet high. The height from the sidewalk to the apex of the front over the main entrance will be eighty-two feet. The cost of the edifice will be about $90,000, and it will be completed about the early part of June, 1867.

The Supposed Murder Case.—Coroner Smith has taken considerable testimony in the case of the man William Lander, whose body was found in the East River, on Thursday morning last, by a man named Thomas Shea. In consequence of a wound being found under the left ear of deceased, it was supposed that he had been murdered, but no evidence has yet been obained to demonstrate the fact. The Coroner cannot find the man Shea who discovered the body, and the inquest was last evening adjourned until he turns up. From the evidence taken so far, it seems probable that Lander, in a fit of despondency, committed suicide. He was a native of Germany, unmarried, and previous to his death lodged at the lager-beer saloon of a Mr. Ritz, No. 134 Seventh-street, New-York. The Society to which the deceased belonged, last evening made arrangements with the Coroner to have the body decently interred.

Fatally Crushed.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of John Murphy, whose death was the result of injuries received by being crushed in the machinery in a manufactory up the North River. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 35 years of age.

Boy Drowned.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday over the body of John Gibbons, aged 13 years, who was accidentally drowned in the North River, while bathing, on Saturday, at the foot of Forty-fourth-street. The body was recovered at Forty-second-street. The parents of deceased reside at No. 326 West Twenty-sixth-street.

College of the City of New-York.—An oration and poem will be delivered before the Alumni of this college, at the Church of the Puritans, to-night. Orator, E. P. Wheeler, of this City; Poet, Rev. Jas. Anderson, of Waterbury, Conn.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Excise Law Before the Supreme Court—Its Constitutionality to be Authoritatively Decided by a Competent Court.—On Saturday Mr. Joseph M. Ketchum, proprietor of the Montauk Hotel, No. 12 Fulton-street, was arrested for selling liquor without license, and taken before Justice Cornwell by Officer Rogers, who made the proper complaint. Shortly thereafter Ex-Judge Moore applied to Judge Gilbert, at Special Term, for a writ of *habeas corpus* against the Justice (Cornwell) requiring him to produce the said Ketchum before him with the cause of detention forthwith. The writ was granted and the hearing set down for Monday, (to-day,) at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Gen. Crooke appeared in conjunction with the District Attorney, Hon. S. D. Morris, for the people. This is the first time the law has been before the Supreme Court, and the decision will be looked for with deep interest both by the advocates and opponents of the law. The decision of Judge Cardozo and that of Recorder Hackett, being merely local, do not seem to be very satisfactory to either party. The liquor dealers do not seem to have much faith in the soundness of the decisions of the above-named Judges, and therefore continue to take out licenses under the law.

Falling of a Scaffold—One Man Killed and Two Fatally Injured.—Three men working on a building in Cumberland-street, near Willoughby-avenue, were precipitated to the ground on Saturday by the breaking of a scaffolding. Mr. William Murdock was instantly killed. Mr. Willian Cook and Mr. Horsfall were fatally injured. The latter were taken to the City Hospital by the Forty-fourth Precinct Police. They have since died.

The Fireworks.—The display of fireworks on Fort Greene took place on Saturday evening, before an immense concourse of citizens, numbering, perhaps, 20,000 persons. The arrangements were under the charge of the Committee of the Common Council, and of Capt. Waddy and men of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police. Everything passed off to the satisfaction of those present.

The Case of Dennis Eagan.—Dennis Eagan, who was accused by his wife of the murder of a man named Robert Gardiner, in Schuylkill County, Penn., in August, 1864, was taken in charge by Constable Chrisman, of Pottsville, Penn., on Saturday, and conveyed to the above place, together with his wife and three children.

A Case of Supposed Cholera.—Mr. William Chambers, residing at the corner of Stanton and Tillary streets, was taken suddenly ill on Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock. He was brought home and attended by a physician, but died about 5 o'clock P. M. His complaint, it is supposed, was cholera.

Sudden Death.—A woman named Hughes, residing in Water-street, near Gold-street, died suddenly on Saturday evening. Her complaint is supposed to have been disease of the heart. The Coroner took charge of the body.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sudden Death under Mysterious Circumstances.—Coroner Kirsten was called upon yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of Jno. Burns, a plasterer, residing at No. 285 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, who died suddenly at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, under very mysterious circumstances. It appears that Burns worked on Saturday as usual, and after receiving his week's wages did the marketing in the fore part of the evening. John Billington testified that he had a conversation with Burns between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, during which the deceased, who was perfectly sober, said: "I am going to New-York to-night, and you will see a man with the biggest head on you ever saw in your life before morning. I have had trouble enough." Witness watched deceased until he saw him go in his own house. Further proceedings were then adjourned until Tuesday afternoon next. Subsequently Dr. George Brooks, Coroner Kirsten and Dr. Fedder made a *post-mortem* examination, and found the organs generally in a healthy condition. The stomach was taken charge of for the purpose of having the contents analysed. There are various stories afloat as to the manner and cause of Burns' death, but as the case will be thoroughly investigated, it would be doing injustice to give publicity to these stories.

Drowned While Bathing—Censure.—Yesterday morning a German named Dual, brother of Prof. Dual, of Hoboken, was drowned while bathing with a couple of friends in the cove, in the rear of the Morris and Essex depot at Hoboken. It appears that for some distance out the water is quite shallow until it comes to a point where an excavation 18 feet deep has been made for the accommodation of vessels. Dual, who could not swim, waded out a few feet in advance of his two friends, who could swim, when he suddenly stepped in deep water and called for assistance. Instead of rendering assistance the two men went to the shore and left him to drown. The body was recovered at 10 A. M., four hours after the accident, and Coroner Avery held an inquest, when the above facts were elicited. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning and censured the two unknown men for not rendering assistance. Deceased was a respectable, hard-working man, and leaves a wife and five small children residing in Hoboken in indigent circumstances.

Fatal Case of Coup De Soleil.—Coroner Kirsten, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday forenoon on the body of Mrs. Ann Smith, residing at South Bergen, who died suddenly at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. Mrs. Smith was engaged in domestic duties during the day as usual until late in the afternoon, when she was prostrated by the heat and expired at 9 o'clock. A verdict of death by *coup de soleil* was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

Toilet Preparations.—The country is full of preparations for beautifying the complexion, renewing youth, etc.; but the only preparation that will effectually remove those brown and yellow spots, called moth-patches, or the still more disagreeable blemishes called freckles, is Perry's justly celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

July 8.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—C. W. Wenberg and wife, G. Pennecke, W. Koch, wife and two children, S. Goldschmidt, L. Stolh, Jas. G. Aynes and wife, Henry Kapp and wife, J. Hermann, O. S. Lichenstein, C. Haase, J. Schutz and children, Charlotte Nelson and child, Samuel Lillien, D. Stander, E. Potzdeemer, Pauline Hirsch, H. Haase, M. Metzger, M. Ganzer, Johann Suskhong, A. Sweetzer, August Weimer, Caroline Jacobi, Rosalie Manhew and three children, C. G. Claussen Rosenbaum, wife and four children, Jacob Shaller, J. Rosenbaum, J. Smidt, H. Briel, J. Ricket, O. Guttman, J. Fahrendorff, C. Heicke, S. Oppenheimer, F. Blumlein, H. Suchman, S. Sickel, M. Abraham, F. Neumark, Anna Petsche, Eas Ireida Betchstein, Carl Martha.

July 8—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—T. Marston, R. Hutson, James Russell, Mrs. Russell, Jane, Janet, Rebecca, John and James Russell, Mary, John and Jas. Morrison, Wm. John, Maggie, Julia and Wm. Dow, Jas. Kemble and child, Mrs. McCall, James Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Sevoidale, S. Herdman, Miss Hamilton, Alice Gonau, J. Kenny, John Weiderbaum, Miss M. Lucas, W. H. Shields, James, Catharine and John Graham, John Green, Mr. Horton, Walter Robin, Mrs. McIntosh, Geo. Ayres, Geo. Ross, Miss Kemble.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown—Rev. Mr. Ely, C. W. Tyler and wife; Capt. Hutton, wife and two children; Mrs. Braham, S. Eiser, wife and child; Mrs. C. Morris, Thomas Feeley and wife; H. Lanim, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. S. A. Bowne, S. H. Delany, J. W. Bye, J. McManus, Eli Birdsell, R. C. Gregor, B. Horcistein, C. R. Crawford, C. R. Thorne, Jr., Harry Wall and wife, Mrs. Sedley Browne and child, F. Percy, Walter Lawrence, R. Mehers, wife and two infants; J. B. Atkins, wife and two children; J. Cushman, Miss W. Quash, J. S. Levy and four children, Miss Kittridge, W. F. Emsign, W. Fenn, E. L. Ripley, W. G. Woodman, Mrs. Bayer, H. Greer and family, Mrs. Fitzgerald and two children, Mr. Hussey, Mrs. F. A. Fitzgerald and two children, G. W. Mayo, Mrs. Goslin and two children, Jas. Bethell and wife, C. W. Perry, Jr., E. S. Merrill, Geo. Fraser, Geo. Welch, J. W. Bowen, Mrs. Smith and two children, Capt. Fairfield, R. Yeamans and wife, H. Bunel, A. Kennister, S. J. Kingsley, Miss V. Sample, H. M. Goodman, Mrs. Mathews, J. B. McCartney, S. B. Kenny, B. Nostrand, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Adams, J. Ryan, J. J. Hickot, Mrs. Garvin, Mrs. Tillison, A. R. Smith, S. J. Goff, Miss Mary Armstrong, Mrs. Chandler, G. Ceross and 200 in the steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Mrs. O. Cohen, Miss S. T. Cohen, G. B. Cohen, Miss F. King, Miss V. King, W. E. Arnold, O. R. Goodyear, S. B. Harrington wife and child, E. H. Levitt, A. H. Levitt, Maj. A. Semple, J. R. Shelton, J. C. Levy, Miss J. C. Levy, Miss M. S. Levy, Miss J. Levy, J. C. Smith, Major H. E. Alvord, Mrs. C. B. Houghton, Miss M. B. Shoemaker, Miss C. H. Riply, Miss S. S. Holden, Miss F. N. Perkins, Miss H. R. Harris, Capt. Dykeman, Major Butler, A. B. Hassey, A. G. Myer, John Oakly, M. W. Drew, J. M. Penn, S. Hollister, Dr. Skinner, J. G. Putnam, J. F. Gilchrist, Mrs. Parker, W. R. Ballard, W. J. McLaughlin, J. C. Ralerson, W. D. Scott, J. Lawrence, D. M. Hammill, Miss B. Pifford, Miss Delia King, E. Schuster, Col. L. B. Paul, C. B. Hardee, R. Buck, Peter L. Kair, J. E. Pool, A. Richardson, Charles Wardell, Charles Kelly, James B. Brown, John McAllister, James Cole, Henry Sheldon, Samuel Weed, H. C. Jewett and 6 in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—Geo. Menz, Geo. Deitrich, Mrs. Drinnus and child, Miss Thornton, J. J. Moores, three children and servent, Mrs. Stroneyer and two children, Mrs. D. S. Chawk, Miss L. Hoffman, Mrs. R. M. Susher and child, J. Lallande, William S. Verning, Mrs. P. Anderson and two children, and servant, Mrs. E. L. Shiff and servant, Miss Clark, Miss Flanders, Mrs. R. B. Brown and 2 children, Mrs. Flanders, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Lindenan and child, L. Castera, Gen. D. Adams, Samuel Brooks and wife, Henry V. Ogden, P. M. Tonnil, Mrs. Williams, three children and servant, H. Pottier, P. Anderson, Mrs. Castera, Miss S. Castera, M. Wilson, C. H. Lawrence, L. E. Collins, P. G. Collins, M. Schooter, Major White, Mrs. Jenty and child, Mrs. Kraft and two children, J. F. Moore and wife, M. Wing.

In steamship El Cid, from Newbern—Mr. and Mr. E. S. Young, Miss Lottie Young, S. S. Jones, James Ellis, Miss Hattie Clafin and servant, Miss M. Wendell, J. Healy, W. H. Orr, John Farr, W. H. Carpenter, Mrs. S. J. Sawyer, J. Parks, H. B. Marchbank, J. A. J. Bacon, J. Jonnelly, Mr. Yockman and two children, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Ella Smith, J. Crawford, S. M. Styron, and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 37	Sun sets..... 7 23	Moon rises... 2 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 26	Gov. Island.11 15	Hell Gate... 6 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, Nic., July 1, with mdse. and 407 passengers to N. American Steamship Co. July 4, 9:30 A. M., lat. 23 2, lon. 83 27, spoke Br. brig Cyclone, 20 ds. from Chiltepec, for New-York, in distress, leaking 700 strokes an hour, short of provisions; supplied her wants.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Meir, Hamburg June 24, at 5 P. M., Southampton 27th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 659 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Passed June 25, in the North Sea, Brem. bark Trinidad, bound W.; 27th, off Portland, Am. steamship Baltic; July 8, lat. 48 8, lon. 72. Meck. bark L. E. Rust.

Steamship Flambeau, Alexander, Savannah July 5, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 6th inst., 100 miles N. of Savannah, saw steamship Morro Castle, hence for Havana; 7th, 60 miles N. of Hatteras, brig Ilva, bound N.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow June 23, with mdse. and 476 passengers to Francis McDonald. June 30, lat. 50 42, lon. 41 40, spoke bark Ovoca, bd. E.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Leonard, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 1st inst., with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark J. U. Brookman, McCrillis, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Had light westerly winds and calms since crossing the banks.

Bark Victory, Hutchinson, of and from London 49 ds., with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Had heavy weather; lost jibboom and stove bulwarks.

Bark Carlotta, Wilkins, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar to Dallett & Bliss.

Bark David Nickols, (of Bucksport,) Coombs, Cow Bay 21 ds., with coal to master.

Bark J. J. H. McLarren, (of Eastport,) Corning, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Thomas Fielden, (Br.,) Philpot, Sunderland 75 ds., with coal to H. L. Parmlee & Bros.

Brig Bachelor, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Miller, Arroyo, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig C. Helen, Taylor, Gibara 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig A. G. Jewett, Reed, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Maracaibo, (of St. Kitts,) Robinson, Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with fustic, &c., to Ross W. Wood & Son.

Brig Ben Nevis, (of Pictou,) Forrest, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Ann, (of Gibraltar,) Fiory, Cadiz 54 ds., with wine, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Carrie, (of New-Haven,) Davis, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. H. Woodhouse.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Brown, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John Forsyth, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, ——, Albany, for Boston.

BELOW—Bark Adelaide, from Cow Bay.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 8.—Arr. brigs George Harris, Baltimore; C. W. Ring, do.; Emily Fisher, Rondout; schr. W. E. Alexander, Mobile; steamer Wm. Tibbitts, Savannah; barks McFox, Matanzas; Almira Combs, do.; Dency, Cardenas; schr. T. A. Ward, Goree.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 6.—Arr. brigs Scylla, New-Orleans, for St. John, N. B., put in short of provisions and leaky; Wm. R. Sawyer, Baltimore, for Boston; schrs. Hope, Windsor, for New-York; Neva, do. for Bridgeport; Tantamount and Aid, Boston, for Philadelphia; Billow, Rockland, for New-York; Harriet, Millbridge, for do. Sld. brig Wm. R. Sawyer, schrs. Hope, Neva and Billow.

July 7.—Arr. schrs. John Griffith, Boston, for Baltimore; Mary Langdon, Rockland, for New-York; James Henry, do. do.; Sarah Searle, do. for Providence; Hero, Machias, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 7.—Arr. steamship C. W. Lord, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, June 20, brig Estefana, for New-York June 23.

At Havana, June 24, bark Chattanooga, wtg. to load sugar for New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 419, July 7, 1866.

34, 65, 33, 51, 42, 47, 10, 26, 58, 78, 73, 74, 44.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 420, July 7, 1866.

72, 38, 12, 25, 7, 28, 20, 33, 23, 66, 36, 15, 68.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 319, July 7, 1866.

14, 49, 44, 19, 10, 78, 8, 25, 53, 58, 60, 50, 28.

SHELBY—Class No. 320, July 7, 1866.

36, 56, 20, 29, 42, 2, 1, 24, 25, 6, 48, 15, 8.

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